THE

Edinburgh Magazine

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

VOL. XV

NEW SERIES

In tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria, si quem
Numina læva sinunt, auditque vocatus Apollo.
Virg.

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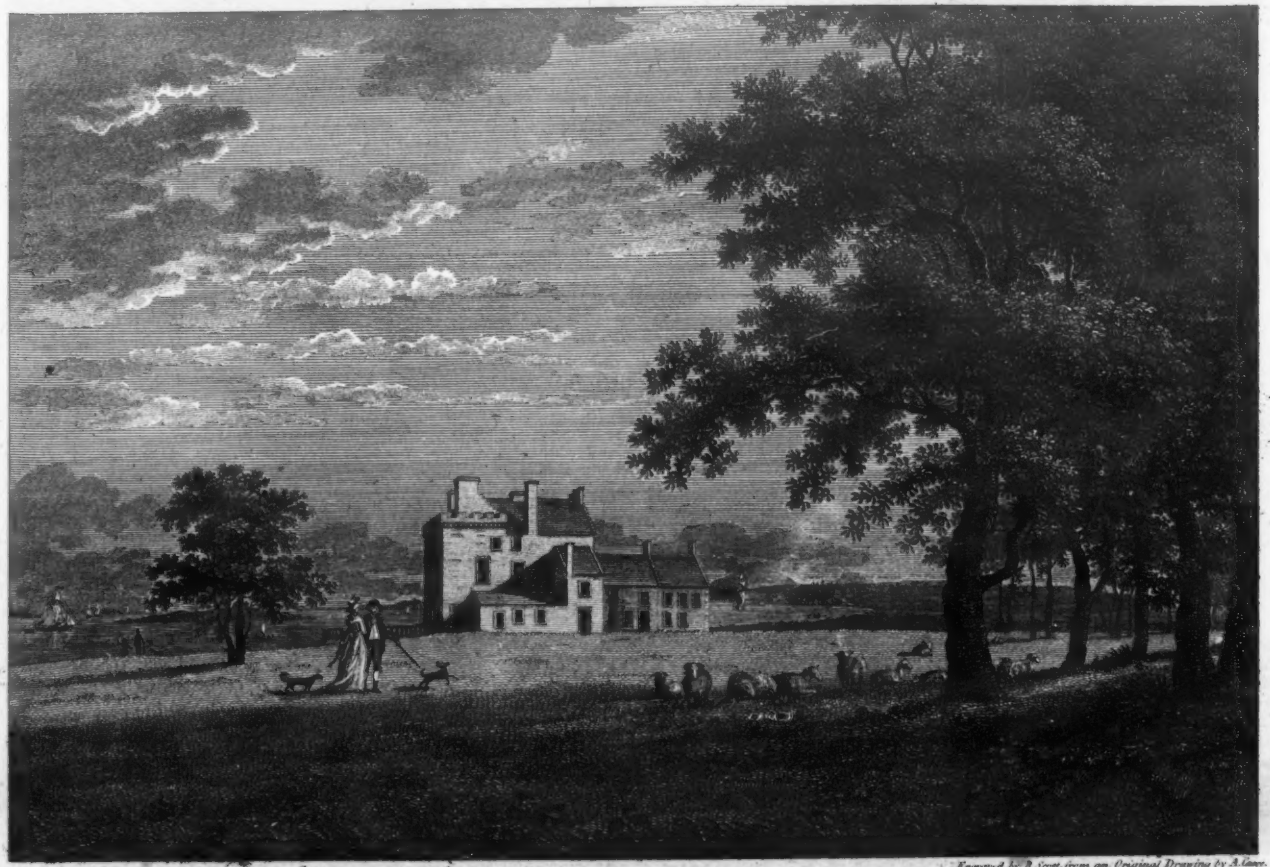

Engraved by R. Scott from an Original Drawing by A. Cozens.

BARN BOUGLE CASTLE.

the Seat of the *Earl of Roseberry.*

THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR *JANUARY* 1800.

With a View of BARNBOUGLE-CASTLE, *the Seat of the Earl of Roſeberry.*

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A State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Dec. 31. 1799 to Jan. 31. 1800 in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1800. Jan.	Barom.	Thermom. M	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
1	29.478	15	23	——	Stormy
2	29.5	32	32	0.05	Rain
3	29.371	37	37	——	Cloudy
4	29.351	38	29	0.045	Showers
5	29.54	28	29	——	Cloudy
6	29.412	29	29	——	Ditto
7	29.385	36	38	——	Ditto
8	29.35	36	38	——	Ditto
9	29.361	35	37	——	Ditto
10	29.65	35	35	——	Ditto
11	29.411	33	34	——	Ditto
12	29.351	35	36	0.05	Rain
13	29.189	35	37	0.0555	Ditto
14	29.25	37	37	0.0651	Ditto
15	29.03	38	37	0.251	Ditto
16	29.03	38	38	0.1	Ditto
17	29.2	33	35	——	Snow
18	29.151	34	35	——	Cloudy
19	29.145	31	33	——	Clear
20	29.2	31	31	——	Ditto
21	29.311	25	34	——	Ditto
22	29.452	32	36	——	Cloudy
23	29.081	40	37	0.651	Rain
24	29.	36	43	——	Clear
25	29.315	36	41	0.021	Showers
26	29.1	44	46	0.04	Showers
27	29.415	37	40	0.355	Rain
28	29.25	41	45	0.251	Ditto
29	28.8	34	37	——	Stormy
30	28.989	35	38	——	Clear
31	28.	29	35	——	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.9346

High Water at LEITH for FEBRUARY 1800.
(*From the Town and Country Almanack.*)

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Sa. 1.	7 27	7 47
Su. 2.	8 10	8 30
M. 3.	8 53	9 18
T. 4.	9 44	10 9
W. 5.	10 35	11 0
Th. 6.	11 27	11 55
Fr. 7.	11 57	——
Sa. 8.	0 50	1 18
Su. 9.	1 46	2 1[illegible]
M. 10.	2 38	3 3
T. 11.	3 27	3 48
W. 12.	4 12	4 36
Th. 13.	4 58	5 24
Fr. 14.	5 47	6 1[illegible]
Sa. 15.	6 39	7 [illegible]
Su. 16.	7 34	8 [illegible]
M. 17.	8 30	9 [illegible]
T. 18.	9 28	10 1
W. 19.	10 32	11 1
Th. 20.	11 31	11 59
Fr. 21.	——	0 27
Sa. 22.	0 54	1 23
Su. 23.	1 47	2 12
M. 24.	2 34	2 59
T. 25.	3 17	3 39
W. 26.	4 1	4 21
Th. 27.	4 32	5 2
Fr. 28.	5 24	5 44

MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Qttr.	1.	8	10	even.
Full Moon	9.	4	56	aftern.
Last Qttr.	16.	3	21	aftern.
New Moon	23.	4	49	aftern.

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The GLEANER, N°. XV.

[*Having been favoured by a friend with the following fragment of Iceland's history, in order to insert it, the Gleaner is forced to postpone the critique on Kotzebue to the next Number.*]

IN the Kriſtniſaga is contained an account of the introduction of Chriſtianity among the barbarous inhabitants of Iceland, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, which the curious may compare with the modern relations of the African and South Sea miſſions. The ſtile of the Kriſtniſaga is plain, ſimple, and unadorned; events are narrated preciſely as they are ſuppoſed to have happened; miracles, murders, maſſacres, ſanguinary combats, and thoſe traits of manners which mark the barbarous genius of the age, as in the annals of every rude nation, are related with little attention to order or connection. It is commonly attributed to Hauk the ſon of Erland, who in 1306 was elected legiſlator of Iceland, and died in 1334. He is the reputed author of the Landnama Bok, to which the Kriſtniſaga is generally appended, and of which it is reckoned a part by J. Gudmund. A meagre account of Bp. Iſleif of Iceland is commonly annexed to this Saga. The author relates that Chriſtianity was introduced into Iceland about the year 981, by Thorwald the ſon of Kodran, who having viſited Saxony in queſt of adventures, embraced the Chriſtian faith, and brought from that country Frederic the firſt Icelandic biſhop. Thorwald at his return to Iceland attempted to convert his father Kodran, who refuſed to ſuffer himſelf to be baptized, until he had determined the comparative power of working miracles, poſſeſſed by the Chriſtian biſhop, and the ſacred ſtone which he worſhipped as inhabited by a ſpirit. The iſſue of this conteſt was entirely in favour of Frederic, whoſe powerful prayer over the ſacred ſtone ſoon ſplit it, and expelled the dæmon. After this triumph Thorwald traverſed Iceland with the biſhop; at Vatnſdal they were encountered by two Maniacs or BERSERKER, who raved, ſtormed, and, through the power of their familiar ſpirits, walked unhurt amid the burning fire; but when Frederic had conſecrated the fire, they were miſerably ſcorched and ſlain. In their peregrinations the Scalds ridiculed Thorwald and the biſhop his attendant; Thorwald revenged himſelf by killing the bards, and the good biſhop refuſed any

longer to accompany the man of vengeance. As this miſſion proved unſucceſsful, another attempt was made to convert the Icelanders, by Olaf, king of Norway, who diſpatched Stefner for that purpoſe. On his arrival in Iceland, Stefner, provoked by the obſtinacy with which the iſlanders adhered to their ancient opinions, began to deſtroy their temples, and break their idols. This ſummary method, as may be ſuppoſed, did not greatly conciliate the minds of the Pagans, or facilitate their converſion; on the contrary, they attacked the reformer, who with difficulty made his eſcape to Norway. About this time Thangbrand, a prieſt, being accuſed of piratical practices, reconciled himſelf to Olaf, by undertaking the converſion of Iceland. Thangbrand, renouncing piracy, proceeded to Iceland, where he quickly converted many heathens, who were enchanted by the tinkling of his bells, the odour of his frankincenſe, and the ſplendor of his fillets and purple garments; and a ſorcerer was hired, in vain, by the Pagans, to cauſe the earth to ſwallow him up. Thangbrand proceeded towards the weſt of Iceland, where he was encountered by Tiörin the *Berſerker* or ſorcerer, who, like another Elymas, challenged him to a trial of ſkill. This challenge was readily accepted by the prieſt, when the ſorcerer declared, "Had you known my power, you "would have declined the conteſt; "I walk barefooted over the burn-"ing fire, and throw myſelf without "injury on the points of naked "ſwords." God will determine that, ſaid Thangbrand, who conſecrated the fire, and marked the ſword with the ſign of the croſs, when the fire ſcorched the feet of the Berſerker, and the ſword penetrated his body, and killed him.

Of theſe Berſerkers, who are frequently mentioned in the Icelandic annals, it is difficult to form any preciſe or definite idea. They are repreſented as agitated by fits, during which, with wolfiſh ferocity, and diſtorted countenances, they gnawed and devoured their ſhields, diſplayed the ſtrength of bulls and bears, threw themſelves, without injury, on the points of ſwords, walked amidſt flames of fire unhurt, and ſwallowed burning coals. This unnatural habit is attributed to various cauſes, as magical practices, furious paſſions, and hereditary diſeaſe. The idea of its magical origin is implied in the terms Tryllast and Hamast, by which it is often denominated, and which are properly applied to enchantment, or power derived from malevolent genii. By Snorro Sturleſon, and the author of the Havamaal, it is attributed to Odin. Sometimes it was believed to derive its origin from the giants, or evil beings; at leaſt the Jotunmodr, or characteriſtic madneſs of the giants, or rather the Jutes, ſeems to have reſembled that of the Berſerkers. From the ſuppoſition of its origin from malevolent ſpirits, it was puniſhed with baniſhment by the laws of Iceland and Norway.

The opinion of thoſe, by whom it was attributed to ferocious paſſion, is plauſible and philoſophical. Barbarians, whoſe conſtitutions are hardened by inceſſant exertion, and the ſeverity of the climate, who have been inured to rapine, devaſtation, and cruelty from their birth, when exaſperated with rage, derive from its ſtimulus a prodigious increaſe of muſcular ſtrength. The Berſerkers are always repreſented as exaſperated to madneſs by oppoſition, and advancing to the ſingle combat bellowing with rage, and gnawing their ſhields. Like the licenſed bullies or champions of former times, they were accuſtomed to acquire money by their ſucceſs in ſingle combats. The paroxyſm of fury was commonly ſucceeded by a ſtate of debility and exhauſtion like madneſs, and the violent exertions of paſſion.

paſſion. In ſome perſons it ſeems to have been a hereditary diſeaſe, a ſpecies of furious melancholy, which generally ſeized them in the evening. The following deſcription of a Berſerker occurs in another Saga. "Ketill, from his childhood, was tractable and taciturn, diſplaying but little curioſity; but twice in the month he was ſeized with a fit, when his ſkin ſhuddered, his teeth gnaſhed, and his body was violently agitated. This ſhivering he deſcribed as reſembling the diffuſion of ſome cold ſubſtance between his ſkin and his fleſh. This cold was ſucceeded by violent fury, which wrecked itſelf indiſcriminately on whatever object occurred, whether animate or inanimate." The ſupernatural ſtrength which theſe mad men diſplayed, the warriors of the north ſometimes attempted to acquire by eating the fleſh of bears, the hearts of wild beaſts killed in hunting, and by drinking warm human blood. The Berſerkers derived their name from their cuſtomary mode of fighting without armour, or in their *bare ſhirts*, as the term literally ſignifies. Truſting to the ſupernatural influence of the ſpirits which they worſhipped, they were the moſt zealous opponents of Chriſtianity in Iceland, where it made conſiderable progreſs. The Pagans often reviled Chriſt, and the Chriſtians ſometimes retorted their invectives, till at laſt Hiallt the ſon of Skegg was baniſhed for blaſphemying the goddeſs Freya. He built a barge, and ſailed to Norway, where he informed Olaf of the ſucceſs of his miſſion. As the Icelanders appeared to king Olaf unreaſonably tenacious of their ancient opinions, he cauſed all the Pagans who had viſited his court to be apprehended, and threatened with ſevere puniſhments. His menaces amazingly facilitated their converſion, and another band of miſſionaries ſailed to Iceland. On their arrival violent debates enſued in the aſſemblies of the people, during which a volcano, or earthfire, as it is termed, burſt forth in Olfus; and, in order to avert the impending deſtruction, the Pagans prepared to ſacrifice two men for every province. Hiallt and Giſſur, the chiefs of the Chriſtians, likewiſe aſſembled their people, as if to a ſacrifice, and thus addreſſed them: "The heathens offer as victims to their gods the moſt wicked men, whom they precipitate from ſteep rocks; but let us ſelect the moſt virtuous men as victims to Jeſus Chriſt, that they may live ſtill more virtuouſly, and more unblameably." Thorgeir adviſed the Icelanders to compromiſe their diſputes, and preſerve internal tranquillity. Being choſen arbitrator of their differences, he enacted, "That the Icelanders ſhould all be baptized, and worſhip one God; that the ancient cuſtom of expoſing infants, and eating horſe fleſh, ſhould continue as formerly; and that ſacrifices to the ancient gods ſhould not be performed publicly, under penalty of puniſhment." After this regulation, the practice of ſacrifice ſoon fell into deſuetude. The Pagans complained of being deceived in this convention, but ſubmitted to baptiſm, on condition that the rite ſhould be performed in a warm bath. Thus was Iceland finally converted about the year 1000; and this mode of converſion eaſily accounts for the number of Gothic ſuperſtitions retained by the common people of that country to a very late period. *I.*

(The Critique on Kotzebuè continued in our next.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE VIEW.

BARNBOUGLE Caſtle, the ſeat of the Earl of Roſeberry, is beautifully ſituate on the ſouthern ſhore of the Frith of Forth, at the diſtance

diſtance of ſomewhat more than three miles north-weſt from Edinburgh.

The houſe is handſome and commodious. The park is beautiful, and conſiderably extenſive. The adjacent grounds are ſkilfully laid out, and ornamented. But it is from its ſituation in a ſort of nook upon the Frith, that this houſe derives its principal advantages of aſpect and proſpect. From certain points of view, its appearance is ſtrikingly pictureſque. Nothing in landſcape can be nobler, or more intereſting, than the gradual opening of the Frith, into the unlimited expanſe of the Ocean; as it is ſeen from Barnbougle-Houſe; the ſhores winding beautifully on either ſide; preſenting, here broken, ſcarry cliffs,—there green and cultured banks; there towns, groves of maſts, and thoſe varied objects which mark the buſy, crowded intercourſe of men, catching the eye; while, on the liquid expanſe, ſhips of all forms and bulks, are continually ſeen to paſs and repaſs, riding at anchor, or toſſing before the wind.

Barnbougle-Caſtle, with its domains, were the ancient property of a branch of the illuſtrious Norman family of Mowbray. In the beginning of the ſixteenth century, they were acquired by Hamilton, Earl of Haddington. Soon after the reſtoration of Charles the Second, Primroſe firſt Earl of Roſeberry, who attained to nobility through the gradation of Juridical ſervices and honours, purchaſed theſe poſſeſſions. They have been inherited by his family. The preſent poſſeſſor is Neil, third in ſucceſſion of the Earls of Roſeberry.

CAUSES OF OUR PRESENT DISTRESS FOR PROVISIONS.

By William Brooke, F. S. A.

WHEN the nation, about thirty years ago, began to turn its ſerious attention to agriculture, as a ſcience of the firſt importance, a very wrong bias took place in the mind of the public; whether by the contrivance of artful individuals, or by accident, I ſhall not pretend to determine. The miſtake was, that it would be more for the advantage of the nation, that the ſmall farms and cottages ſhould be thrown into large farms; and upon this illuſive idea, that the large farmer, by the means of his ſuperior capital, would work the land which he occupied to greater advantage than the ſmall farmer.

Unfortunately, experience, that never-failing touchſtone to truth, hath convinced us how much we were in the wrong. As the preſent period is not the moment to indulge in ſpeculative reaſoning, it will be right to come to the eſſential points at once.

It may, therefore, be aſſerted as the general ſenſe of the nation, that our diſtreſs, for want of greater plenty in the articles of wheat and other grain, butcher's meat, poultry, &c. ariſes from various cauſes, the principal of which are,

Monopoly of farms;

The immenſe number of horſes kept in this kingdom;

The neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, aſſes, and goats;

The almoſt diſuſe of fiſh, and careleſſneſs of our fiſheries;

The preſent method of ſupporting the clergy;

Too extenſive hop-grounds;

Neglect of orcharding, &c.

I will boldly aſſert, that the ſecondary cauſe of many of the miſchiefs we have experienced of miſery and almoſt famine, has been from an animal, which, although a noble animal, and of value in himſelf, has proved

proved to this country uncommonly pernicious; I mean the *horſe*, not in himſelf, had he been bred in moderation; but from the extravagant numbers now in the land, and the doubly extravagant manner in which they are kept.

In the firſt place, the high price of horſes of late years, has encouraged the monopolizers of many of our ſuperior lands to occupy them in breeding and rearing theſe animals, which, in the early ſtage of life, can be looked after without much trouble.

It appears by the miniſter's report, there are near one million and an half of horſes in this kingdom; thoſe who know the great expenſe of keeping *one* only of theſe beaſts in good order, on graſs, hay, and grain, will ſurely agree with me, that five human beings could live in great plenty on the produce of the ſame quantity of land needful to ſupport one horſe. It is therefore evident, the horſes in England devour not only a very large proportion of the grain raiſed in it, but alſo occupy the beſt paſtures in the kingdom; paſtures which ought to be employed for the ſupport of much more uſeful animals.

As every poſſible proof on ſo weighty a ſubject ought to be brought forward to ſupport bare aſſertion,

"I ſhall adjoin the actual ſtate of the conſtant tillage-land in England, as taken from an account publiſhed by authority. It conſiſts of ten millions and one half of acres (Wales excluded,) of which there are only yearly in wheat 2,100,000 acres: there conſequently remain 8,400,000 acres employed in raiſing barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, &c. or fallow: admitting that 3,400,000 are ſown with barley and rye, there yet remain 5,000,000 unaccounted for; and it is but fair to affirm that 2,500,000 acres are ſown with oats, beans, and peas, the remaining two millions and a half being fallow; and for argument ſake we will allow that the produce of 250,000 acres ſown with oats is eaten by the people, and 150,000 acres uſed for fattening ſwine. It appears clear, if this ſtatement is correct, that as much land at leaſt is ſown for the ſupport of horſes as is for the people: a very melancholy reflection, when the poor have ſo ſeverely ſuffered.

In times of peace let any perſon look over the bills of entry of London only, and he cannot but notice the many hundred thouſand quarters of oats imported from Holland and Flanders, and be ſenſibly ſtruck with the heavy expence horſes are to this country.

I ſhall be aſked, on the other hand, how is the ploughing, the drawing, and all kinds of team-work, to be performed without horſes? I anſwer, By oxen, bulls, or mules. The preference is due to the firſt animal, on account of his increaſing ſize; and alſo for the value and quality of his carcaſe.

That the ox or bull is capable of performing all the buſineſs of heavy draft, not only as well as the horſe, but even better, is proved beyond contradiction by the uſe of them in Flanders, Germany, Spain, Turkey, and all the Eaſt, where they plough, &c. with no other animals; they are alſo generally employed in the northern ſtates of America, and even in ſome few places in England. In the five New England ſtates, all farming buſineſs, ſuch as ploughing, harrowing, weeding among corn, &c.; alſo all the waggons, carts, ſledges, dragging timber of the largeſt ſize, clearing land, &c. all is done by oxen; and they not only execute the work I have ſpecified, but go very long journies of many hundred miles, in as ſhort a time as can commonly be done by horſes: as one ſtriking inſtance, a gentleman with whom I was well acquainted, removed his family from the eaſtern part of Maſſachuſetts

chuſetts to Kentucky, a diſtance of upwards of one thouſand miles, which journey he performed in forty-three days, with only two yoke of large oxen, that drew the weight of two tons, the waggon included. I mention this circumſtance, to contradict as much as poſſible the miſtaken prejudice which prevails in this country, that oxen cannot travel; and if they could, it is ſaid they are tediouſly ſlow: whereas it is a well known fact, that oxen will without difficulty, and with heavier loads than an equal number of horſes can draw, travel two miles and one half in the hour; a pace quite as quick as our heavy ſtage waggons uſually go; and beſides, this labour is executed with requiring little more than half the food neceſſary for horſes. But if a creature with a quicker ſtep is wanted, the breed of the buffalo might be introduced; this beaſt will go ſix or ſeven miles per hour, and the meat is very good. The ox and bull have alſo this great advantage over the horſe, that they eat their food much faſter, and are ſooner refreſhed.

It is a well-known fact, that all fiſh of tranſit, ſuch as the ſalmon, return yearly to the ſame river they were ſpawned in; and it is generally allowed the increaſe of ſize of this fiſh, when it returns from the ſea, is thirteen inches and upwards; indeed many actual experiments have proved he fact. If, therefore, at one or two periods of the year the river fiſheries were forbid altogether, or at moſt allowed to be fiſhed two days in the week, we ſhould have all our *ſalmon rivers* in leſs than five years full of that delicious animal. And the river *Severn* alone, which breeds the very beſt quality, and is now almoſt empty, would produce not only ſufficient for the towns on its banks, but amply ſupply the London market. It would be well alſo to enlarge the meſh of the nets by an act of Parliament, if only one quarter of an inch, or even the eighth of an inch, but enforce the law with the utmoſt rigour. From the ſize of ſome ſalmon brought to London and openly ſold, it is evident the acts are groſsly evaded, and therefore every fiſhmonger who bought a ſalmon under a certain weight ſhould be liable to a heavy fine, and the fiſherman a ſevere puniſhment; for the cupidity and obſtinacy of the fiſherman not only materially injures the country, but his own permanent intereſt; for he might, with a little patience, get ten times the weight he now does. When the preſent price of two ſhillings per pound is now paid in London for ſalmon, and not likely to be plentiful and cheap again, without parliamentary interference, no doubt it will ſhortly be attended to with zeal and complete effect.

But is it not a ſhame to the internal regulation of the metropolis of the empire, that *Paris*, diſtant one hundred and forty miles from the ſea, and no tide navigation, ſhould be, not only more plentifully ſupplied with ſea fiſh, than London, but commonly at half the price? As to freſh-water fiſh, there is no compariſon in the ſupply of the two cities, *Paris* having conſtantly abundance, and *London* next to none. There is alſo a glaring abſurdity and miſmanagement to be noticed at Billingſgate, where we obſerve conſtantly in time of peace a number of Dutch boats, loaded with turbot, plaice, flounders, eels, &c.; but what increaſes the ſurpriſe is, the Dutch fiſhermen buy the lamprey fiſh, the beſt bait for the turbot, in our own rivers. Surely this matter merits the attention of the lord mayor and aldermen, that ſome effective plan may be adopted to ſupply London ourſelves, without being obliged to pay a tribute in caſh of 60,000l. and upwards yearly, to our more induſtrious neighbours and rivals, and for what may be ſaid to belong to us.

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT OF THE OUADELIM AND LABDESSEBA ARABS—CHARACTER OF BRISSON.

From a Historical and Philoſophical Sketch of the Diſcoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, &c.

M. De Brisson, after having made ſeveral voyages to Africa, was wrecked a little to the north of Cape Blanc, and fell into the hands of the Labdeſſeba Arabs. After eſcaping the ſhoals, his companions and he aſcended the rocks on the ſhore, from the ſummits of which they ſaw the country expand in an immenſe plain, covered with white ſand, over which were thinly ſcattered a few creeping plants reſembling branches of coral. The ſeed of theſe plants was ſimilar in form to that of muſtard, but extremely ſmall. The Arabs, who collect it to form an edible paſte, term it avezond. The diſtant hills, covered with wild fern, preſented the appearance of an extenſive foreſt Proceeding towards ſome camels which they obſerved, they were diſcovered by ſome children tending the goats, and the alarm was ſoon ſpread to the tents of the Arabs, who quickly advanced to meet them with frightful ſhrieks and geſticulations. Terror ſeized the companions of M. de Briſſon as the Arabs advanced; and the poliſhed ſteel of their weapons reflected the ſun beams; they diſperſed themſelves in confuſion; and were quickly overpowered, ſtripped, and plundered. Briſſon and eleven others ſurrendered themſelves to the *Talbe*, or prieſt, who was unarmed, and were conducted to a wretched hut, covered with moſs, at the diſtance of a league from the ſhore. Here, during the abſence of Sidi Mahomet, the prieſt, who was of the tribe of Labdeſſeba, they were attacked and maltreated by a party of the Ouadelims, and, during the buſtle which enſued, Briſſon had almoſt loſt his life. Inſtead of compaſſionating his forlorn ſituation, the women threw ſand into his eyes, as they ſaid to dry his eye-lids. The Arabs, into whoſe hands he had fallen, had only come down to the ſea-coaſt to gather wild grain, three days before the ſhipwreck; and, to preſerve their booty, they immediately retreated to the interior part of the deſert. A guide preceded the horde, to place at intervals ſmall pyramids of ſtone, to direct their courſe, at a diſtance from every hoſtile tribe. After paſſing ſome very high mountains, wholly covered with ſmall greyiſh pebbles, as ſharp as flints. they deſcended into a ſandy plain overſpread with thorns and thiſtles. When Briſſon was unable to walk, on account of the bleeding of his feet, he was mounted on a camel, the briſtly hair and hard trot of which ſoon excoriated him ſo much, that the blood run copiouſly down its flanks. By throwing heated ſtones into a wooden veſſel, filled with barley meal, diluted with water procured on the ſea-ſhore, preſerved in a goat-ſkin, and mixed with pitch to prevent putrefaction, the Arabs prepared a kind of ſoup, which they kneaded with their hands, and ate unchewed. They roaſted a goat in heated ſand, ate its fat raw, and, after having devoured the fleſh, gnawed the bones, and ſcraped them with their nails, threw them to Briſſon and his companions, deſiring them to eat quickly, and load the camels, that the journey might not be impeded Proceeding eaſtward, they croſſed a vaſt plain, covered with ſmall ſtones, white as ſnow, round and flat as a lentil, where not a ſingle plant was produced. The earth beneath their feet reſounded dull and hollow, and the ſmall ſtones pricked them like ſparks of fire. The reflection of the rays of the ſun from the ſand was ſcorching; the atmoſphere was loaded with a red vapour,

and the country appeared as if filled with flaming volcanos. Neither birds nor insects could be seen in the air. The profound silence was frightful. If a gentle breeze ever arose, it produced extreme languor, chopping of the lips, burning heat of the skin, with small smarting pimples. This plain was even shunned by wild beasts. After traversing this plain, they entered another, where the wind had thrown up in furrows the sand, which was of a reddish colour. On the tops of the furrows grew a few sweet-scented plants, which were devoured by the camels. On quitting this sandy plain, they entered a valley surrounded by mountains, where the soil was white and slimy, and where they found water of a noxious smell, covered with green moss, and soon after discovered a horde of the friendly tribe Rouffye. Sidi Sellem, one of the chiefs of this horde, and brother-in-law to Sidi Mahomet, proposed to Brisson to put himself under his protection, and offered to purchase him; to which Brisson, who expected soon to reach either Senegal or Morocco, gave a firm refusal. After another journey of sixteen days, they arrived at the tents of the Labdesseba horde, to which Sidi Mahomet belonged. The tents pitched among thick bushy trees, and the numerous flocks feeding along the sides of the hills, presented at a distance an aspect of happiness and pastoral simplicity. On approaching near, the trees of beautiful green foliage proved to be only old gummy stumps, almost void of branches, so encircled with thorns, that their shade was inaccessible. The women approached with loud cries and the most fawning servility to welcome their tyrants, to throw stones at the Christians and spit in their faces, while the children imitated the example of their mothers. Brisson, who endeavoured to ingratiate himself with his master's favourite, not only failed in this, but incurred her implacable resentment, through his irritability, which to the Arab women seemed extremely to resemble petulance. During his residence with Sidi Mahomet, the hardships he endured were almost incredible. With the excessive heat, the milk of the sheep, goats, and camels diminished, and then the dogs fared better than the Christians, who were forced to subsist on wild herbs and raw snails. When the rains fell, and the least pressure made the water to spring up through the sandy soil, the Christians slept behind a bush, unsheltered, on the bare ground. Brisson and his master sometimes reasoned about religion, when the latter always answered the harangues of the former by declaring, that he preferred a bowl of churned milk to such absurdities. Several of his companions perished, and were left by the Arabs to be devoured by the ravens, while in the struggles of death. One of them was supposed to be murdered by his master for milking his camels clandestinely. An application made by Brisson to the consul at Mogador, by a letter entrusted to a Jewish merchant, was frustrated through the negligence of the vice-consul; and the Labdesseba Arabs thought the journey too dangerous to be encountered for the ransom of their slaves. The drought became so excessive, that no pasturage could be found for the flocks; upon which the tribes of Ouadelim and Labdesseba, after holding a consultation, determined to go in search of new habitations. The horde, to which Brisson's master belonged, was one of those that remained behind, while the Oudelims extended their ravages to Guadnum, at the distance of 300 leagues from their former residence. Those who remained behind, subsisted for a short period, but were soon reduced to the utmost extremities, by the failure of pasturage and water. They were forced to kill their camels and goats,

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in order to obtain the water in their ſtomachs, which was of a greenish colour, and extremely diſagreeable. In this dreadful ſituation he was purchaſed by Sidi Selem, the brother-in-law of his maſter, with whom he immediately departed for Morocco. On their journey, the appearance which the country preſented was uniform and wild. Wide ſandy plains, terminated by a bare horizon of bleak rocky hills, filled up this blank in nature. The plains were covered frequently with calcined flints reſembling a ſmith's charcoal. In one place, they obſerved ſome whitiſh earth, over which the trunks of trees were heaped in confuſion, with their roots torn off. Their bark was entirely peeled, and their branches, brittle as glaſs, were twiſted like cords. Their wood was yellowiſh, like the wood of liquorice, and the heart of the trees was filled with a powder very hard to the touch. Neither the wood, nor the encloſed duſt, nor the calcined ſtones, had either taſte or ſmell. At ſome diſtance, the mountains, which were extremely high, ſeemed to be piled above each other in immenſe ranges, from whence enormous blocks appeared to have fallen, and to have been ſhattered to pieces before reaching the ground. Theſe detached maſſes, over which other rocks hung ſuſpended, formed immenſe caverns, and covered the vallies. From another quarter, two fountains iſſued, one of which drew along in its courſe a black ſlimy matter of a ſulphureous ſmell. The other, ſeparated from the firſt by a ſmall iſthmus of ſand, of the breadth of 12 or 15 paces, was clearer than chryſtal. In a valley, which appeared at firſt ſight extremely circumſcribed by the ſurrounding mountains, and the detached rocks which were heaped up in promiſcuous confuſion, Briſſon diſcovered an aſtoniſhing variety of ſcenery. At the entrance of the valley, the ground was moiſt and furrowed, as if it had been formerly watered by winding rivulets. The borders of theſe furrows were covered with beds of pebbles, and cruſted over with a nitrous kind of ice. The rocks which encloſed the furrows were covered with the ſame, and reſembled caſcades. Thick reddiſh roots and branches, covered with leaves, like thoſe of the laurel, crept acroſs the different crevices. As he advanced, pyramids of great ſtones, white as alabaſter, appeared towering above each other, and ſeemed to mark the border of a bank. Lofty date trees, whoſe trunks were warped even to the top, roſe behind the pyramids, with palm trees, the height and colour of which exhibited proofs of their high antiquity. Others of theſe were thrown down, and lay ſtripped of the bark; they crumbled to pieces upon being touched; and the filaments under the bark were covered with a ſaltiſh powder, clear as cryſtal. The roots which hung down the rocks were glutinous, and the bark broke off at the ſlighteſt touch. Advancing nearer Morocco, they found lofty mountains covered with ſtones of roſe, violet, citron, and green colours; and obſerved foreſts at a diſtance. On their approach they were aſtoniſhed to ſee the trunks of trees deſcending from the centres of rocks, and apparently hanging down like fruits, while the roebucks courſed, one after another, over the hanging rocks, and the trees that hung ſuſpended in the air. Briſſon remarks, that no trees in theſe foreſts are injured by lightening except one, the leaf of which reſembles that of the gum-tree or common parſley. Before reaching Guadnum, they arrived at the habitations of the tribe Telkoennes, who reſide among mountains of ſand, as if they endeavoured to hide themſelves from the light of the ſun. It is almoſt impoſſible to penetrate their retreats, unleſs a perſon be acquainted with the paſſes of

the ſand hills. The plains in their neighbourhood ſwarm with enormous ſerpents. At laſt they reached Guadnum, the aſylum of the moſt daring rebels of all the Arabian tribes, the mart of the inhabitants of the deſart, who come there to barter their camels, peltry, gum, &c. for woolen ſtuffs, half white and half crimſon; for wheat, barley, dates, horſes, tobacco, gunpowder, combs, and mirrors. This trade is entirely carried on by the Jews. The inhabitants live in a ſtate of mutual diſtruſt; their houſes are guarded by large dogs, and alſo their perſons, when they walk through the city. Leaving Guadnum, they arrived at Mogadore, and were delivered up to the Governor, who ſent them with an eſcort to the Emperor, at Morocco, by whom he was ſoon after ſet at liberty. The character of the inhabitants of Morocco differs little from that of the Arabs of the deſart: they are not of ſo ſtout a make, but of a fairer complexion; more accuſtomed to the ſight of Europeans, but equally addicted to inſulting them. The earthen ruinous walls of the palace reſembled the incloſure of a church-yard; the outſide of the ſeraglio was not unlike a barn, and the houſes of the city of a very bad conſtruction,

The narrative of Briſſon repreſents the Moors and the Arabs of the Deſart in the moſt unfavourable point of view. Inflamed with reſentment at the inſults to which he was expoſed from the religious bigotry of the Mahometans, and ſoured with the hardſhips he endured in the deſart, to which the Arabs were equally obnoxious, but which they were more able to encounter, he gives every circumſtance the moſt malicious conſtruction. To a Frenchman of fine feelings, that appearance of inſenſibility which miſery produces, aſſumed the form of deliberate cruelty The general outline of the picture he delineates ſeems to be ſufficiently correct, but the minute figures are probably in the ſtyle of caricature. Like a certain painter of the Flemiſh ſchool, he cannot be charged with wilful exaggeration; but the rancour of his ulcerated mind darkened the faces of his devils, and gave their features a peculiar expreſſion of malice. As he traverſed ſome of the diſtricts of the deſart at a great diſtance from the ſhore, his remarks on the manners of the Arabs who inhabit the interior, are extremely intereſting

Of the Ouadelim and Labdeſſeba.

Of the inhabitants of the interior regions of Sahara, the Ouadelim and Labdeſſeba are the moſt formidable, who often extend their ravages to the very gates of Morocco. Their hordes are frequently intermingled with thoſe of the Rouſſye, Rathidium, Chelus, Tucanois and Ouadeli tribes, as they have no diſtinct bounderies, and change their habitations, as the deſart affords paſturage and water. They are tall, handſome, ſtout and vigorous men. Their hair is briſtled, and their nails, which they often uſe in battle, as long as claws; large hanging ears and a long beard, give them a ſtern ferocious air. The Ouadelim, in particular, are fierce, arrogant and warlike, but ſoon diſpirited by obſtinate reſiſtance, eſpecially when they have not a decided ſuperiority, in numbers. In their hordes they lodge by families, in tents which are covered with a thick cloth of camels hair, which the women ſpin and weave upon a loom ſo ſmall, that they work ſitting on the ground. The furniture of their tents conſiſt of two large ſacks of leather, in which they keep old clothes and pieces of old iron, three or four goat-ſkins for holding milk and water, two large ſtones for grinding their barley, a ſmaller one for driving the pins of their tents, an ozier matting, which ſerves for a bed, a thick carpet for a covering,

covering, a small kettle, and some wooden dishes, with pack-saddles for their camels. The person who, besides these articles, possesses a few horses, camels, sheep and goats, is reckoned wealthy, as there are many Arabs who only possess sheep and goats. Except sore eyes and the cholic, they are subject to few endemic diseases. The first disorder is caused by the reflection of light from the burning sands of the desart, the other proceeds from the verdigrease which contaminates all their victuals. Their kettles are not tinned, and never washed, so that they are quite crusted over with verdigrease, the virulence of which is probably diminished by the quantity of milk they use. When they reside long in one place, they sometimes plow the spots which are moistened by the rain, and sprinkle them with seed in a careless manner. Plentiful crops are often thus produced; but, instead of waiting till the grain attains maturity, they cut it down, and dry it over hot cinders. Treachery and perfidy are the innate vices of the Arabs; assassinations are frequent; no man trusts the promise of another; no man makes a written agreement, as the poignard cancels all bonds and obligations. The men often relate their exploits to each other; the embellishing of a story is succeeded by a charge of falsehood, and the poignard solves every difficulty. The ancient rites of hospitality, however, are practised among these tribes, in their utmost extent. The Arab, who, in the field, is a rapacious plunderer, becomes liberal and generous as soon as he enters his tent. War is only a species of rapine, and the victory is decided at the first shock. The Arab is devoid of sanguinary courage; he attacks only to plunder, and never thinks that booty is to be put in competition with his life. When the battle is ended, each party make graves for the slain, and enclose the tombs with mounds of stones. The ages of the warriors are denoted by the space of ground which the grave occupies, and the funeral procession is closed by the howls of the females.

The women never assume the name of their husbands, and never eat with them at meals. They are faithful to their husbands, and cannot be divorced except by the decree of the seniors of the horde. The Arabs display their opulence by the ornaments of their women, whose ears, arms, and legs, are generally adorned with rings of gold and silver. An Arab beauty must have long teeth shooting out of her mouth, a body extremely thick, and limbs of the largest size. At the birth of a son, every woman, to testify her joy, blackens her face for 40 days. At the birth of a daughter, she only daubs the half of her face, during the space of 20 days. A mother treats her son with the same respect as her husband, almost as soon as he is able to walk; she prepares his food, serves him, and eats when he has finished his repast. In the education of their young men, the most important acquisitions are dexterity in the use of the poignard, skill in embowelling their enemies with their long nails, and a plausible air in concealing a falsehood. More rude and ferocious than the tribes whose territories lie upon the shore of the sea, the Labdesseba and Ouadelim Arabs are also more confined and illiberal in their ideas, not only believing that they are the first nation in the world, but fancying that the sun rises only for them. Brisson relates, that some of them expressed this idea in unequivocal terms. "Behold," said they, "that luminary, "which is unknown in thy country. "During the night, thou art not en- "lightened, as we are, by that hea- "venly body, which regulates our "days and our fasts. His children "(the stars,) point out to us the "hours of prayer. You have nei-

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"ther trees nor camels, ſheep, goats, "nor dogs. Are your women ſimi- "lar to ours?" "How long didſt "thou remain in the womb of thy "mother," ſaid another. "As long," replied Briſſon, "as thou did in that of thine." "Indeed," ſaid a third, counting the fingers and toes of the Frenchman, "he is made like us, he "differs only in his colour and lan- "guage." "Do you ſow barley in "your houſes?" ſaid the Arabs, alluding to the ſhips of the Europeans. "No," ſaid Briſſon, "we ſow in "fields almoſt in the ſame ſeaſon as "you." "Huw!" cried ſeveral, "do you inhabit the earth? we be- "lieved that you were born and liv- "ed upon the ſea." Theſe Arabs, according to the Turkiſh proverb, believe that all the world is like their father's houſe: unacquainted with the manners of other nations, and unaccuſtomed to reflect upon the cauſes of national character, every variation from their own cuſtoms appears not only ridiculous, but monſtrous; every difference of opinion not only abſurd, but criminal. This ignorance of the Arabs, conjoined with their local and religious prejudices, enables us to account for the inſulting treatment, which Briſſon and his companions received, without having recourſe to inherent depravity of nature. In the 15th century millions of Indians were maſſacred in America by the Spaniards, becauſe they were thought to have the faces of monkeys; and, in a ſolemn council of eccleſiaſtics, the negroes were condemned to ſlavery, becauſe they had the colour of the damned. Many of our early navigators relate, with great complacency, the moſt-abominable murders, the moſt ſhocking maſſacres, which they committed, without the leaſt remorſe, becauſe their inoffenſive victims were ignorant of the Chriſtian religion. Inſtances of the moſt atrocious nature, even unparalleled by the barbarities of the Moors of Barbary and the Sahara, occur in almoſt every relation of African as well as American diſcoveries. The cruelty of the women and children might eaſily proceed from infantine curioſity, from the vanity of exhibiting their courage, or from an ardent deſire of diſplaying their affection to their huſbands or fathers. Is not the method by which civilized Europeans diſplay their patriotiſm, and their affection for their friends, very ſimilar to that of the Arabs? They do not indeed, in common caſes, treat their priſoners with wanton barbarity, but they pour forth the groſſeſt invectives againſt hoſtile nations, and echo the moſt ſcurrilous miſrepreſentations of their character. Such coincidences ſhow, that the radical principles of the human conſtitution are every where the ſame, however they may happen to be modified by adventitious circumſtances; that civilized ſociety is not the cauſe of evil and vice, ſince the caprice of the ſavage may convert his ſtupidity into the moſt ferocious and inhuman paſſion.

OUTLINE OF NORTH GUINEA OR NEGRITIA—GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY AND INHABITANTS—ORIGIN OF THE NAME GUINEA—KINGDOM OF GUALATA OR WALET—AND OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the Same.

AN intelligent traveller, who traverſes Egypt or Barbary, will read the degeneracy of the modern inhabitants in the monuments of paſt ages, and trace the veſtiges of former civilization and grandeur amid peſtilential marſhes and ſultry ſands, where the grey firmament bounds the deſart, and the ſilence is only broken by the cry of the jackal. At every ſtep he ſees fertile fields abandoned to deſolation; villages deſerted and cities ruined.

ruined. He meets the mutilated remains of antiquity; the wrecks of temples, palaces, and fortifications, pillars, aqueducts, and ſepulchres; and perceives that the land has devoured its inhabitants! Winding towards the weſt, along the ſhore of the Sebara, where life and vegetation almoſt ceaſe, where there are no ruins but the ruins of nature, and where only a few ſtraggling Arabs, like evil genii, live in deſpite of deſolation, he at laſt approaches a more fertile region, and the foreſts of gum-trees become more numerous. The gum-tree is a ſpecies of Acacia, evergreen, with long rough narrow leaves, full of prickles, and bearing a white flower. The principal gum-foreſts lie about 60 leagues from Portendic and 80 from Arguin. Here the deſart terminates in vague and ill-defined boundaries, and the proper territory of the negroes commences, which the Arabs term Biled al Soudan or Biled al Abiad, the land of the Blacks, or the Land of Slaves. Along the coaſt, the ſoil is of very unequal quality. From Cape Blanco to the river Gambia, it is ſandy, with a large mixture of broken ſhells, and in many places the ſand is covered with a rich black mould. The moſt barren tracts are covered with buſhes and long graſs; but over the black mould the vegetation is luxuriant, and the trees of vaſt dimenſions. From the Gambia to Rio Nunez, according to Adamſon, the ſoil both of the ſea-coaſt and of the interior diſtricts is of incomparable fertility. Whether any of theſe regions have ever been inhabited by powerful civilized nations, is uncertain: There are vaſt chaſms in the hiſtory of ancient nations, which elude all our reſearches: We cannot penetrate the gloom of the remote ages. The early civilization of ſouth Africa is atteſted by numerous ancient authorities; and ſome authors, with Bruce and Volney, believe that the elements of the arts and ſciences were diſcovered in the Thebaid and Abyſſinia, by a nation of a dark complexion and woolly hair. "The "Thebans," ſays Diodorus, "conſider themſelves as the moſt ancient "people on the earth; and aſſert, "that with them originated philoſophy, and the ſcience of the ſtars. "Their ſituation, it is true, is infinitely favourable to aſtronomical "obſervation, and they have a more "accurate diviſion of time into "months and years, than other nations." The ſame opinion he attributes to the Ethiopians. "The Ethiopians conceive themſelves to be "of greater antiquity than any other "nation; and it is probable that, "born under the ſun's path, its "warmth may have ripened them "earlier than other men. They ſuppoſe themſelves alſo to be the inventors of divine worſhip, of feſtivals, of ſolemn aſſemblies, of ſacrifices, and every other religious "practice. They affirm that the "Egyptians are one of their colonies, "and that the Delta, which was formerly ſea, became land by the conglomeration of the earth of the "higher country, which was waſhed "down by the Nile. They have, like "the Egyptians, two ſpecies of letters, hieroglyphics, and the alphabet; but, among the Egyptians, "the firſt was known only to the "prieſts, and by them tranſmitted "from father to ſon, whereas both "ſpecies are common among the Ethiopians." "The Ethiopians," ſays Lucian, "were the firſt who invented the ſcience of the ſtars, and "gave names to the planets; not at "random, and without meaning, but "deſcriptive of the qualities which "they conceived them to poſſeſs; "and it was from them that this art "paſſed in an imperfect ſtate to the "Egyptians." But whatever opinion we adopt concerning the early civilization of the ancient Egyptians and Ethiopians, it will be eaſily allowed that

that neither tradition, hiſtory, nor ancient monuments, ſeem to ſhow that the inhabitants of Nigritia have ever exiſted in a ſtate of high refinement. Their ſoil eaſily ſupplies the neceſſities of life; and their artificial wants are not ſo numerous as to prevent gratification. They are unacquainted with the dexterity and diſpatch which the diviſion of labour produces; they have no conception of the increaſe of power, which ariſes from the combination of ſolitary efforts into one complex operation. Their exertions are individual and deſultory; for unpoliſhed tribes dwell on the detail, while refined nations generalize their knowledge. When we conſider the imperfection of their tools, and their ignorance of machinery; when we alſo recollect that the ſame individual ſpins, weaves, ſews, hunts, fiſhes, and forms his baſkets, fiſhing-tackle, and inſtruments of agriculture, the neatneſs of their manufacture in iron, gold, fillagree-work, cotton-matting, and baſket-work, may excite our admiration. They alſo make ſalt and ſoap, and dye cloths with conſiderable ſkill. Even the rudeſt tribes make their own fiſhing-tackle, canoes, and implements.

The ſtaple commodities of Africa, before the Dutch had entered into competition with the Portugueze, before the ſugar plantations had been eſtabliſhed, and the European inhabitants of the Weſt Indies had diveſted themſelves of their buccaneering character,—were gold, ivory, wax, gums, oſtrich feathers, medicinal and dye-woods, which were purchaſed with glaſs beads, coarſe woollen cloths, brandy, and trinkets of braſs and iron. But when the ſugar plantations in the Weſt Indies had attained maturity, the trade in African produce gradually declined; even thoſe denominated wood-veſſels, engaged as far as poſſible, in the purchaſing of ſlaves, and the influence of Eaſt and Weſt Indian intereſt operated irreſiſtibly in diſcouraging the importation of raw materials, ſo that valuable commodities have often been left to rot on the coaſt. "If every "man," ſaid Dr Smeathman, "knew "that his own happineſs depended "on making others happy, all man-"kind would ſoon be ſo." It is difficult, however, to convince an individual, and almoſt impoſſible to convince any aſſociation of men, that ſelf intereſt is beſt promoted by generoſity. The immenſe profits which have been derived from the ſlave-trade, in a period very ſhort, when compared with that which agriculture requires, will always attach thoſe individuals to whom intereſt is a ſtronger motive than humanity. The operations of agriculture are ſlow and tedious, eſpecially where cultivation has never arrived at great extent, the profits of commerce in raw materials, as well as manufactures, are gradual, though certain, always requiring perſeverance and induſtry. To agriculture and the trade in raw commodities, the ſlave-trade bears the ſame relation, as the acquiſition of wealth by robbery and rapine, to the acquiſiton of wealth by honeſt induſtry. It is not therefore ſurpriſing, that a traffic ſo much accommodated to the indolence, to the impatience, and to the ferocity of rude tribes, ſhould have prevailed over the ſimple barter of productions raiſed by length of time and perſevering labour. It is not ſurpriſing, that atrocious outrages and incredible barbarities have been often committed by traders equally illiterate and diſſolute, when the man, who can collect around him two or three hundred people, acquires all the power and influence of an African chief. Theſe traders, by introducing a general inſecurity and anarchy, and by eſtabliſhing a chain of factories along the coaſt, which mutually cooperate in accompliſhing their plans; by connecting themſelves with ſome of the chiefs, and ſecuring their influence

fluence by granting extenſive credit, have obtained a kind of empire over the weſtern coaſt of Africa, which reaches far into the interior diſtricts of the country. Theſe large credits, which are incompatible with ordinary commerce, and peculiar to the ſlave-trade, are its principal ſupport, and legalize all its enormities. By diſtributing their goods among the chiefs, the traders acquire a right to ſeize both the chiefs and their ſubjects at ſome future period, without forfeiting their character, or violating the cuſtoms of Africa. If an African contract a debt, every perſon of the ſame community is liable to ſuffer the penalty of his failure; and the ſlave-trade, by the country-law denominated *Panyaring*, ſeizes, without diſcrimination, the wife or child of the debtor, an inhabitant of the ſame town, or a ſtranger that there has ſought protection. At one time, a wife is ſold by her huſband to avoid the imminent danger of failure in credit, and is ſeen weeping in a ſlave-ſhip for the infant from which ſhe was torn. At another, a free boy is ſent with a meſſage, ſeized for the debt of ſome inhabitant of the ſame town, and ſold for a ſlave before he can be redeemed. The Africans, afraid of living as detached individuals, congregate in towns, under the protection of a chief, whom they call their father. He is corrupted by preſents of liquor, and inveigled by the trader to receive goods upon credit: the ſlave-trader makes war upon the chief to recover the debt, and his people are killed or ſold to the ſlave-veſſels. A chief, who is indebted to the traders, ſails up a river, and lands at a town, under the pretext of friendſhip. He makes a ſpeech to the chiefs and the inhabitants, expatiates on the ſhameful injuſtice of former traders, and declares that he intends to trade fairly with them as friends and brothers. He opens a puncheon of rum, and invites them to ſit round and drink. At night, when the party is drunk, he cauſes them to be fettered, and carries them to the trader to redeem his credit. Free men are frequently purchaſed by the traders from thoſe whom they know have no right to ſell them, and every enormity is palliated by the individual, with the ſtale and ſilly pretext, that though he ſhould renounce the practice, it would yet be continued by others. By theſe methods, the population on the coaſt has been much diminiſhed, and the intercourſe of towns and diſtricts rendered dangerous: the people are rendered more barbarous than in the interior parts of the country, where there are many conſiderable towns that carry on an extenſive trade, and have made great progreſs in civilization. It has been obſerved, by thoſe who have attended moſt accurately to the diſpoſitions and manners of the natives of the coaſt, that thoſe who reſide in the neighbourhood of the ſlave factories, are moſt addicted to drunkenneſs, moſt ſuſpicious of whites, moſt crafty, ſavage, and ferocious, as well as moſt ſelfiſh, unreaſonable, and encroaching. Thus the ſlave trade not only debaſes the underſtanding, and degrades the moral character of the natives of Africa, but urges in its defence thoſe very vicious propenſities which it has foſtered. Theſe abſurd aſperſions on national character, which have, in the caſe of Africans, been thrown out with the vileſt intentions, have excited the indignation of ſenſible natives more than all the injuries to which the ſable race have been expoſed. The late John Henry Naimbanna, ſon of the king of Sierra Leona, when in England, exhibited the moſt jealous ſenſibility where the honour of his country was concerned. A perſon, who had made a public aſſertion very degrading to the African character, being mentioned before him, he uſed ſome vindictive language; and the Chriſtian duty of for-

giving injuries being ſuggeſted to him, he made the following animated declaration:

If a man rob me of my money, I can forgive him; if a man ſhould ſhoot at me, or try to ſtab me, I can forgive him; if a man ſhould ſell me and all my family to a ſlave ſhip, ſo that we ſhould paſs all the reſt of our days in ſlavery, in the Weſt Indies, I can forgive him; but, (added he, riſing from his ſeat with much emotion), if a man takes away the character of the people of my country, I never can forgive him. If a man ſhould try to kill me, or ſhould ſell me and my family for ſlaves, he would do an injury to as many as he might kill or ſell; but if any one takes away the character of black people, that man injures black people all over the world; and, when he has once taken away their character, there is nothing which he may not do to black people ever after. The man will beat black men, and ſay, O, it is only a black man, why ſhould not I beat him? That man will make ſlaves of black people; for, when he has taken away their character, he will ſay, O, they are only black people, why ſhould not I make them ſlaves? That man will take away all the people of Africa, if he can catch them; and if you aſk him, But why do you take away all theſe people? he will ſay, O, they are only black people, they are not like white people, why ſhould not I take them? That is the reaſon why I cannot forgive the man who takes away the character of the people of my country." The negro character certainly varies with the local peculiarities of education, manners, and habits; ſome nations are more crafty, more ferocious, and uncivilized than others; but they are neither incurably ſtupid, ignorant, nor wicked; nor can they be charged with greater enormities than other nations in the ſame ſtate of civilization. As the proceſs of deterioration has been going on without intermiſſion for about two centuries, it ought not to excite our ſurpriſe, if the negro character had even acquired a peculiar degree of malignancy. The emotions in the breaſt of the ſavage derive a degree of wildneſs and ferocity from the ruggedneſs of the objects which ſurround him; numerous objects affect his mind, which do not injure his perſon; and whatever acts upon the moral frame, tends to eſtabliſh a phyſical habit. The expreſſion of the features is gradually moulded to characterize the predominant paſſion, and every affection of the corporeal ſyſtem re-acts upon the animating mind. Should therefore the negro character have actually degenerated, this would not conſtitute an anamolous fact in the hiſtory of man. Where the intellectual powers are left uncultivated, the paſſions acquire ſuperior energy and violence. The underſtanding is much leſs cultivated among the Negroes than among Europeans; but their paſſions, whether benevolent or malevolent, are proportionably more violent. No people are more ſenſible of diſreſpect, contempt, or injury, and none are more prompt or violent in reſenting them. But though their tempers are violent, they are not unmanageable: Though addicted to hatred and revenge, they are equally ſuſceptible of love, affection, and gratitude. In maternal, filial, and fraternal affection, they muſt be allowed to ſurpaſs Europeans; though the ardour of their paternal and conjugal affections be damped by the practice of polygamy, which cannot fail to diſſipate the energies of the moſt tender paſſions. To unprotected ſtrangers their hoſpitality is liberal, diſintereſted, and free from oſtentation; to white perſons in whom they have confidence, their partiality is exceſſive, extending even to their dreſs, commodities, and manners. It is true, that in thoſe diſtricts where the ſlave-trade chiefly prevails, the

the inhabitants are ſhy and reſerved, and always carry arms in their hands; but this is the neceſſary effect of that inſecurity which the practice of kidnapping has introduced. It is true, that in their intercourſe with Europeans, both fraud and violence are often diſplayed; but theſe are the conſequence of the frauds of Europeans, and their own inaccurate notions of property. As the Europeans practiſe every ſpecies of injuſtice, not only with reſpect to the quantity of trading goods, but alſo by their adulteration; as they uſe every degree of fraud and violence in trepanning their perſons,—the natives, in order to trade on equal terms, are forced to reſort to a ſimilar conduct. Their ideas with reſpect to property are very different from thoſe of Europeans. Occupied chiefly by their natural wants, they eaſily part with their ſuperfluities to thoſe who may want them. In their rude arts there is no diviſion of labour; in the cultivation of their fields, there is not even an individuality. The inhabitants of every diſtrict carry on their agricultural operations in concert, and ſhare, in common, the products of their harveſt. From this arrangement, the idea of a common intereſt is continually ſuggeſted to the canton or diſtrict; but the idea of excluſive property is at the ſame time rendered more indefinite and vague. The unlimited exerciſe of the law of hoſpitality renders the poſſeſſion of property more uſeleſs, as well as more uncertain, as the induſtrious are forced to ſhare their ſuperfluities with the indolent. If a perſon has been negligent in providing the neceſſaries of life, he has only to diſcover where there is proviſion, and he muſt obtain a ſhare If he enter a houſe during a repaſt, and give the uſual ſalutation, the maſter muſt invite him to partake. The laws of hoſpitality are not reſtricted to diet; and begging is not reckoned diſgraceful. Thoſe who are indolent in the occupations of planting or hunting, commonly diſplay no greater activity in trade. Theſe ſavage philoſophers are ſtrenuous advocates for *equality of property*, and are convinced that no perſon has a right to enjoy any ſuperfluity which is needed by another. The conſequence of this ſublime doctrine is, that if an induſtrious man procures a ſpare ſhirt, a pair of trowſers, or any kind of utenſil, the firſt perſon to whom its poſſeſſion would be convenient, may demand its reſignation with the utmoſt propriety. In this caſe, the poſſeſſor dare not give a ſimple refuſal; *he muſt talk the palaver*, or reply to the reaſons which the beggar offers, with others for its detention. When the pleaders on both ſides happen to be eloquent, the ſubject is often worn uſeleſs by the poſſeſſor, before the cauſe can be terminated. Thus there are few motives for perſonal aſſiduity, as the rich are only the ſtewards of the poor. In a rude ſtate, man is rather made for feeling than thinking. To relieve the liſtleſsneſs, occaſioned by the abſence of powerful external impreſſions, when the reſource of induſtry fails, from the deficiency of motives to exertion, he is apt to have recourſe to the artificial exhilaration which intoxication produces. In a ſtate of intoxication, reaſon and propriety of conduct deſert the moſt refined and civilized men, but the brutal propenſities of the ſavage are aggravated to diabolical frenzy. In this frantic ſtate, the negro chiefs have often been induced to make bargains moſt prejudicial to their intereſts, and to iſſue orders moſt fatal to their ſubjects, that in their ſober hours they would gladly retract.

Though on the coaſt of Africa, from Arguin to Adel, numerous commercial eſtabliſhments have been formed by different nations ſince it was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueze, the natives of all thoſe countries have been ſuffered to remain in their ori-

ginal rude ſtate. Till lately, the Portugueze were the only nation that, with their ſubjugation, had attempted their improvement. The Portugueze did not confine themſelves to trading factories, but formed large colonies under a regular government on the coaſts. They attempted to inſtruct the natives in the cultivation of their ſoil, and taught them a religion which tended to ſoften their manners as well as to reform their morals. In Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguila, they have been ſo ſedulous in the converſion of the negroes, that they are believed to have made them better Chriſtians than themſelves. From Benin, Guinea, and Negritia, they were expelled by the other European powers, co operating with the natives, before their eſtabliſhments had acquired ſolidity. They have ſtill various factories in theſe countries; and, at different places of the coaſt, a mongrel race are found, who boaſt their Portugueze extraction, though they have adopted the manners of the negroes and their modes of life. In colour they are hardly diſtinguiſhable from the darkeſt negroes; a fact which ſeems to ſhow, that Europeans, adopting the negro manner of life, would in time acquire the negroe hue. In ſeveral of theſe countries, the Portugueze miſſions, from the want of a ſteady and perſevering ſupport, have experienced a great declination of influence. Their nation, however, has the credit of trading in Africa produce to greater extent than any other nation, and of carrying on the ſlave-trade with as much humanity as it is poſſible to unite with ſo inhuman a traffic. Their ſlave-veſſels are never crowded, and are navigated chiefly by black mariners, who ſympathize more with the ſufferings of their countrymen than the whites. Before the ſlaves are ſhipped, they are cateçhized and receive the rite of baptiſm.

The pernicious effects of European commerce on the manners and morals, on the ſecurity and happineſs, of the Africans, has begun to be perceived by the natives themſelves; many of whom, though occaſionally engaged in the ſlave trade, have expreſſed their joy at the proſpect of its abolition. They not only complain of the frauds and the impoſitions of the whites, but of the general inſecurity they have introduced. So early as the year 1787, the chief of Almammy not only prohibited the ſlave-trade in his own territories, but refuſed to allow the French to march their ſlaves from Gallam through his country, ſo that they were obliged to change their route. As a Marabout, having in his youth received an education ſuperior to that of other black princes, he rendered himſelf entirely independent of the whites, ranſomed his ſubjects when ſeized by the Moors, and encouraged them to raiſe cattle, to cultivate the land, and to practiſe all kinds of induſtry. Falconbridge's character of the negroes is unqueſtionably juſt: "They feaſt," ſaid he, "round graves; and were they to "ſee their country in flames, they "would cry, let it burn, without in-"terrupting their ſinging, dancing, "or drinking. They are equally in-"ſenſible of grief and neceſſity: They "ſing till they die, and dance into "the grave." In ſpite of this inſenſibility, or rather levity of character, they have learned to eſtimate the character of the traders. Though thoſe who are immediately concerned in the ſlave trade ſay, "It is very "good for black man to love white "man, and not hurt but make trade "with him, becauſe white man's ſhips "bring all the good things and ſtrong "liquors into black man's country;" yet the moſt diſcerning ſcruple not to declare, that wherever white man comes, there comes a ſword, a gunpowder, and ball. They are deſirous of educating their children in *white man's faſhion*, that he may read book and

and learn to be *rogue*, ſo well as white man; for, ſay they, if white man not read, he be no *better rogue* than black man.

Thus it appears that all intercourſe with the negroes, as it has been carried on upon commercial principles, has tended uniformly to the debaſement of their underſtandings, and the degradation of their moral natures; every kind of connection has been fatal, like the touch of the putrid ſide of the gigantic devil, in which the negroes of Anto, on the Gold Coaſt, believe. This circumſtance has induced ſome of the *friends of humanity*, who have intereſted themſelves in the fate of the African nations, to regard with extreme ſuſpicion the introduction of every ſpecies of commercial ſpeculation into thoſe ſyſtems of colonization which have been founded upon principles of humanity. But ſurely every method, by which the curioſity of the ſavage may be rouzed, and his induſtry excited, without calling his malevolent paſſions into exertion, muſt ultimately tend to the amelioration of his ſocial ſtate. Agriculture is the principle of vitality in a colony, but the production of the raw materials of manufacture, or the acquiſition of the materials of exchange and barter, conſtitutes its credit, and creates its influence as a province or a nation.

ACCOUNT OF THE SWEDISH DESIGN OF AN AGRICULTURAL COLONY IN AFRICA—CHARACTER OF WADSTROM.

From the ſame.

FROM the diſcovery of Weſt Africa by the Portugueze to the latter part of the 18th century, the ſame iniquitous commercial principles continued to regulate the intercourſe of white men with their ſable brethren, to degrade the negro, and diſgrace the European. The immenſe edifice of ſlavery ſtill continued to inſult the eyes of the ſons of freedom; and, undeterred by the groans of anguiſh, the clanking of chains, and the echo of the whip that reſound through the pile, free men wounded deeply the liberties which they boaſted, by aſſuming the laſh of the taſkmaſter. Who firſt attempted to demoliſh the infernal priſon-houſe, and to raiſe over its ruins the temple of freedom? Who firſt attempted to vindicate inſulted humanity, and to burſt the chains which the ſanction of ages had rivetted? The Swediſh nation may claim the glory of forming the firſt ſpecific plan for alleviating the evils which the inhuman man-trade has occaſioned in Africa; and the Danes of carrying into execution the firſt agricultural eſtabliſhment, for inſtructing the negroes in the cultivation of their fertile ſoil, and teaching them to avenge their wrongs on the abettors of ſlavery, by rearing a bulwark for freedom in the Land of Slaves.

The Swediſh deſign of eſtabliſhing a colony in Africa, which, by its original organization, might exclude every political, financial, and mercantile principle, which appeared to be inconſiſtent with the happineſs of mankind, though it only terminated in exploring a part of that continent, originated in the pureſt and moſt diſintereſted motives. In the year 1779, ſome members of a ſociety, formed for diffuſing thoſe principles of civilization which appeared to be beſt calculated for promoting ſocial order and general happineſs, met at Norkioping in Sweden, to conſider the colonization and cultivation of waſte lands in Europe, upon philanthropical principles. What ſeemed impracticable

ticable in Europe, from the jarring intereſts and fluctuating politics of her powers,—the erection of a community, who might have the privilege of enacting its own laws, coining of its own money, and exempting its members from impriſonment for debt,—was deemed practicable on the weſtern coaſt of Africa. To the execution of this plan, which had a more extenſive object than even the emancipation of the negro race, the moſt formidable obſtacle appeared to be the oppoſition which it would neceſſarily receive from the ſlave-trade; a ſpecific plan was however formed, and a charter, empowering 40 families to ſettle on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, under the protection of Sweden, to organiſe their own government, to enact their own laws, and to eſtabliſh a ſociety entirely independent of Europe, was procured from his Swediſh Majeſty *Guſtavus* III. through the influence of the Chamberlain *Ulric Nordenkold*. The only conditions annexed to thoſe privileges were, that the ſociety ſhould defray the expences of their expedition and eſtabliſhment, and not infringe the territories poſſeſſed or claimed by other European powers. The execution of this plan was, for ſome time, retarded by the American war; but, as it was judged expedient, as a preparatory ſtep, to explore Weſt Africa, the Aſſociation entered into engagements with the mercantile houſe of M. Chauvell of Havre de Grace, to conduct an expedition of diſcovery at their joint expence. In this expedition embarked *Wadſtrom*, who was an enthuſiaſt with reſpect to colonization; *Sparrman* and *Arrhenius*, who were enthuſiaſts in natural ſcience; while the enthuſiaſm of their joint employer *M. Chauvell*, coincided entirely with the financial views of his Swediſh Majeſty, who loved gold much better than any other natural production. Theſe adventurers left Sweden in May 1787, on their journey to Paris, where, through the repreſentations of Baron Stael von Holſtein, Swediſh ambaſſador, after ſome delay, they procured from the Mareſchal de Caſtries, miniſter at war and of the colonies, orders to the ſuperintendants of all the French factories, as well as their conſuls on the coaſt of Barbary, to afford them every poſſible aſſiſtance at the expence of government. They ſailed from Havre de Grace, in Auguſt 1787, and arrived at Goree about the end of the rainy ſeaſon, where they were received by the Chevalier de Boufflers with the utmoſt politeneſs. His departure to Europe, ſoon after their arrival, rendered abortive their expectations of aſſiſtance from the agents of the Senegal Company, who refuſed to furniſh them with thoſe goods which were abſolutely neceſſary for their propoſed expedition into the interior parts of the country. The general war, which the rapacious and oppreſſive monopoly exerciſed by the Senegal Company, whoſe cupidity even extended to parrots and natural curioſities, had provoked the moſt powerful negro nations to declare againſt the French, rendered the interior entirely inacceſſible. Theſe unexpected and irreſiſtible events obliged Wadſtrom and his companions to return to Europe, with the obſervations they had made on the coaſt, and the oral information they had been able to procure concerning the interior regions.

That the Swediſh deſign of agricultural colonization proved abortive, muſt be regretted by every perſon of humanity; for, though it originated in ideas of extravagant philanthropy, depended for its ſupport upon perſons of oppoſite views, and could never have realized the ſanguine expectations of the founders; yet, when we conſider the rude ſimplicity of the Africans, the romantic nature of the plan was perhaps the very circumſtance which would have enſured its ſucceſs.

ſucceſs. The excluſion of artificial credit, a practice ſo averſe to the ideas of Europeans, would not ſhock the prejudices of Africans, among whom the rights of property are vague and indeterminate; and peculiarity of cuſtoms, when once introduced, would be the moſt powerful ſupport of the inſtitution. A ſyſtem, approximating to equality of property, could have produced in an infant colony none of thoſe violent convulſions that have deprived the French of every poſſible advantage that could have accrued from the deſtruction of deſpotiſm, and united the name of liberty with every epithet of horror and deteſtation.

Charles Berns Wadſtrom was born at Stockholm in the year 1746. After finiſhing his academical ſtudies, he entered as engineer into the ſervice of his Swediſh Majeſty. From his knowledge in mechanics and mineralogy, a part of the works that were erecting, in order to render navigable the cataract of Trochaitta, was confided to his care, in 1767 and 1768. In 1769, he was employed in conducting the working of the copper-mines at Arvidaberg. He was afterwards engaged in the direction of various eſtabliſhments, and had frequent perſonal intercourſe with the King of Sweden, before his African expedition. At his return to Europe, Arrhenius went directly to Sweden; but Wadſtrom, with his friend Sparrman, went to London, where the queſtion of the abolition of the ſlave-trade had begun to be agitated in Parliament. They were ſummoned before the Britiſh Privy-Council, and repeatedly examined. Wadſtrom, who had obtained permiſſion to remain in England during this important diſcuſſion, produced the journal of daily tranſactions which he had kept in Africa, to vouch for the fidelity of his report. His evidence was conſidered as highly curious, uſeful, and intereſting, and frequently referred to in the parliamentary debates. The opinions he delivered concerning the abolition of the ſlave-trade, and the eſtabliſhment of philanthropic colonies, gave riſe to the ſettlements of Sierra Leona and Boulama, which may be conſidered as monuments erected to humanity, by the friends of mankind. During his ſtay in London, the war between Ruſſia and Sweden commenced, and deprived him of all hopes of aſſiſtance in his colonial project from that quarter; but, at the ſame time, a much more favourable proſpect opened in England, Wadſtrom's applications to the Britiſh miniſtry were ſo effectually ſupported by perſons of the firſt reſpectability, that, in 1789, a veſſel was ordered to be equipped for an expedition to diſcover the beſt ſituations for colonies on the weſtern coaſt of Africa. This voyage was interrupted by the conteſt with Spain concerning Nootka Sound; and after Captain Roberts had waited a conſiderable time for orders, he was ordered to ſail on a ſecret expedition. In 1789 he publiſhed a ſmall tract, compiled from his journals, entitled, "Obſervations on the Slave-trade, "in a voyage to the coaſt of Guinea," containing much intereſting information concerning his African expedition. From the year 1790, to the commencement of the *Republican war*, the precarious ſtate of European politics prevented him from forming any new colonial arrangements, and death terminated all his plans before the peace of Europe was reſtored. But during the interval between his death and his return from Africa, he did not renounce his favourite ſcheme of colonization. Having, while he reſided in Africa, been ſtruck with the inclination of the Negroes to ſpin and weave cotton, and having been ſurpriſed at their perſeverance and ſucceſs, with the moſt imperfect machinery, he engaged in the cotton-manufacture at Mancheſter, in order

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to acquire such a knowledge of the business as might qualify him for instructing the natives of Africa. In 1794, he published, in 4to, "An essay on colonization, particularly "applied to the western coast of A "frica, with some free thoughts on "cultivation and commerce, and brief "descriptions of the colonies already "formed, or attempted." Of this work, Buonaparte is said to have carried a copy with him, when he departed on his Egyptian expedition. As the difficulty of communication between France and England rendered it almost impossible to procure a copy, he was presented with the only remaining one in the possession of the author, then residing at Paris. This expedition, which in future times will be censured or applauded, according to its ultimate success, which the laws of nations and the faith of treaties must condemn, but which the laws of that aggrandizing patriotism, which, in ancient times, characterized the Romans, and, in modern, the Russians, must approve, was beheld with triumph by Wadstrom, who believed that the civilization of Africa, and the liberty of Asia, depended on its success. He saw the French in possession of Egypt, but his days were terminated by a pulmonary consumption, in less than a year after the arrival of Buonaparte in that country.

Those who condemn, with the greatest bitterness, the political opinions of Wadstrom, must, in their hearts, venerate the active benevolence of his character. His errors were, the diseases of too tender a sensibility, the excessive confidence of too liberal a spirit, the unbounded benevolence of too warm a heart. His heart seemed more enlarged than his understanding: his feelings were always in the right, though his judgment was often in the wrong. His philanthropic schemes were generally romantic, and often delusive; his sanguine expectations and simplicity of heart often made him the dupe of his own credulity. It is now the fashion to decry, with every term of virulence, and in one indiscriminate mass, all those who approve, or have approved of the French Revolution. Yet, surely, there were many persons of the purest benevolence, of the most humane and upright views, persons whose souls were sickened by contemplating, with vain regret, the miseries and wretchedness which they could not relieve, who beheld its commencement with supreme pleasure, its progress, at first, with anxiety and chagrin, and afterwards with deep detestation and abhorrence. It is equally injurious and unjust, to confound these humane and benevolent men, who credulously expected an *equality of happiness*, instead of an absurd *equality of property*, to be produced by the revolutionizing system, with those votaries of anarchy and confusion, whose rapacious hands, and unfeeling hearts, have marked the paths of Revolution with murder and blood. With the former class, few will scruple to rank the benevolent Wadstrom, though he seems to have retained, to the last, his ideas of the ultimate consequences of the French Revolution, with the same credulous simplicity which is said to have prompted him to seek for the New Jerusalem of Swedenborg, amid the unexplored regions of Africa. His essay on colonization contains an immense collection of materials on that subject, with a particular reference to Africa, combined in no judicious or luminous order, but containing almost every observation, new or old, trite or original, which seemed to be intimately connected with the subject. Theoretical speculations, practical observations, original documents, and citations from authors, are immethodically produced, and lose much of their value from their inartificial arrangement. His style is loose,

looſe, tedious, and full of repetition, his reflections are often original, but the relations of his ideas are ſeldom accurately defined. Yet Wadſtrom, in contributing to the emancipation of the Negroes, was likewiſe the benefactor of the Europeans: "for," as Helen Maria Williams remarks in her *eloge*, "the dignity of human nature, violated in the perſon of the "ſlave, is avenged by the conſequent "depravity of his maſter. Even the "ſofter ſex, who ſeem born to ſoothe "with ſympathizing tears, the miſeries of humanity, in thoſe regions, "where ſlavery prevails, diſplay the "monſtrous contraſt of weakneſs and "ferocity, of voluptuous indolence "and active cruelty, of a frame enervated by the refinements of luxury, and a heart hardened by familiarity with crimes." This account of Wadſtrom may be properly cloſed, with the following inſtance of his active benevolence. A ſon of the king of Meſurado had been baſely decoyed from his father by an Engliſh veſſel, and carried firſt to Sierra Leona, and afterwards to the Weſt Indies. Upon being recognized by his countrymen and companions in ſlavery, he was purchaſed by a mulatto trader of Grenada, and brought to England, which was beginning to be agitated by the queſtion concerning the abolition of the ſlave-trade. But, as this merely mercantile ſpeculation diſappointed the projector, he was taking meaſures to convey the unfortunate African prince back to the Weſt Indies, when the deſign was diſcovered by Wadſtrom, who redeemed him at his own coſt. The young man was placed in an academy at Mitcham in Surry, to be inſtructed in the rudiments of Chriſtianity, and ſuch branches of education as he could comprehend, and was baptized, Dec. 25, 1788. He continued at Mitcham two years and a half, but died of a conſumption in Oct. 1790, about the age of 19 or 20 years.

He was obedient and docile, though not endowed with extraordinary powers, fond of agriculture, and a moderate proficient in reading and writing. Though acquainted with European cuſtoms, he retained an invincible propenſity for thoſe ſimple manners to which he had been accuſtomed in his native country.

ACCOUNT OF THE SECOND SIGHT.

THE *ſecond ſight*, in the Erſe, called *Taiſch*, is a mode of ſeeing ſuper-added to that which nature generally beſtows. This gift of faculty, which is neither voluntary nor conſtant, is in general rather troubleſome than agreeable to the poſſeſſors of it, who are chiefly found among the inhabitants of the highlands of Scotland, thoſe of the Weſtern Iſles, of the Iſle of Man, and of Ireland. It is an impreſſion made either by the mind upon the eye, or by the eye upon the mind, by which things diſtant or future are perceived, and ſeen, as if they were preſent. A man on a journey, far from home, falls from his horſe; another, who is, perhaps, at work about the houſe, ſees him bleeding on the ground, commonly with a landſcape of the place where the accident befalls him. Another *ſeer*, driving home his cattle, or wandering in idleneſs, or muſing in the ſunſhine, is ſuddenly ſurpriſed by the appearance of a bridal ceremony, or funeral proceſſion, and counts the mourners or attendants, of whom, if he knows them, he relates the names; if he knows them not, he can deſcribe the dreſſes. Things diſtant are ſeen at the inſtant when they happen.

Of things future, Johnſon ſays that he knows no rule pretended to, for determining the time between the

ſight and the event; but we are informed by Mr Groſe, that in general the time of accompliſhment bears ſome relation to the time of the day in which the impreſſions are received. Thus viſions ſeen early in the morning (which ſeldom happen) will be much ſooner accompliſhed than thoſe occurring at noon; and thoſe ſeen at noon will take place in a much ſhorter time than thoſe happening at night: ſometimes the accompliſhment of the laſt does not fall out within a year or more.

Theſe viſions are not confined to ſolemn or important events; nor is it true, as is commonly reported, that to the ſecond ſight nothing is preſented but phantoms of evil. The future viſit of a mountebank, or piper; a plentiful draught of fiſh; the arrival of common travellers; or, if poſſible, ſtill more trifling matters than theſe, are foreſeen by the ſeers. A gentleman told Dr Johnſon, that when he had once gone far from his own iſland, one of his own ſervants predicted his return, and deſcribed the livery of his attendant, which he had never worn at home; and which had been, without any previous deſign, occaſionally given him.

As many men, eminent for ſcience and literature, have admitted the reality of this apparently uſeleſs gift, we ſhall, without interpoſing our own opinion, give the reflections of two of the firſt characters of the age upon it, and leave our readers to form their own judgment.

By Dr Beattie it is thus accounted for: The Highlands of Scotland are a picturеſque, but a melancholy country. Long tracts of mountainous deſert, covered with dark heath, and often obſcured by miſty weather; narrow valleys, thinly inhabited, and bounded by precipices, reſounding with the fall of torrents; a ſoil ſo rugged, and a climate ſo dreary, as in many parts to admit neither the amuſements of paſturage nor the labours of agriculture; the mournful daſhing of waves along the friths and lakes that interſect the country; the portentous noiſes which every change of the wind and every increaſed diminution of the waters is apt to raiſe in a lonely region, full of rocks and caverns; the groteſque and ghaſtly appearance of ſuch a landſcape by the light of the moon: objects like theſe, diffuſe a gloom over the fancy, which may be compatible enough with occaſional and ſocial merriment, but cannot fail to tincture the thoughts of a native in the hour of ſilence and ſolitude. If theſe people, notwithſtanding their reformation in religion, and more frequent intercourſe with ſtrangers, do ſtill retain many of their old ſuperſtitions, we need not doubt, but in former times they muſt have been much more enſlaved to the horrors of imagination, when beſet with the bugbears of popery and paganiſm. Moſt of their ſuperſtitions are of a melancholy caſt. That of *ſecond ſight*, by which ſome are ſtill ſuppoſed to be haunted, is conſidered by themſelves as a misfortune, on account of the many dreadful images it is ſaid to obtrude upon the fancy. It is ſaid, that ſome of the Alpine regions do likewiſe lay claim to a ſort of ſecond ſight. Nor is it wonderful, that perſons of a lively imagination, immured in deep ſolitude, and ſurrounded with the ſtupendous ſcenery of clouds, precipices, and torrents, ſhould dream, (even when they think themſelves awake) of thoſe few ſtriking ideas with which their lonely lives are diverſified: of corpſes, funeral proceſſions, and other ſubjects of terror: or of marriages, and the arrival of ſtrangers, and ſuch like matters of more agreeable curioſity.

Let it be obſerved alſo, that the ancient Highlanders of Scotland had hardly any other way of ſupporting themſelves than by hunting, fiſhing, or war: profeſſions that are continu-

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ally expoſed to fatal accidents. And hence, no doubt, additional horrors would often haunt their ſolitude, and a deeper gloom overſhadow the imagination even of the hardieſt native.

A ſufficient evidence can hardly be found for the reality of the *ſecond ſight*, or at leaſt of what is commonly underſtood by that term. A treatiſe on the ſubject was publiſhed in the year 1762, in which many tales were told of perſons whom the author believed to have been favoured, or haunted, with theſe illuminations: but moſt of the tales were trifling and ridiculous: and the whole work betrayed, on the part of the compiler, ſuch extreme credulity, as could not fail to prejudice many readers againſt his ſyſtem.

That any of theſe viſionaries are apt to be ſwayed in their declarations by ſiniſter views, we will not ſay; but this may be ſaid with confidence, that none but ignorant people pretend to be gifted in this way. And in them, it may be nothing more, perhaps, than ſhort fits of ſudden ſleep or drowſineſs, attended with lively dreams, and ariſing from ſome bodily diſorder, the effect of idleneſs, low ſpirits, or a gloomy imagination. For it is admitted, even by the moſt credulous Highlanders, that as knowledge and induſtry are propagated in their country, the ſecond ſight diſappears in proportion: and nobody ever laid claim to the faculty who was much employed in the intercourſe of ſocial life. Nor is it at all extraordinary, that one ſhould have the appearance of being awake, and ſhould even think one's ſelf ſo, during theſe fits of doſing: that they ſhould come on ſuddenly, and while one is engaged in ſome buſineſs. The ſame thing happens to perſons much fatigued, or long kept awake, who frequently fall aſleep for a moment, or for a long ſpace, while they are ſtanding, or walking, or riding on horſeback. Add but a lively dream to this ſlumber, and (which is the frequent effect of diſeaſe) take away the conſciouſneſs of having been aſleep, and a ſuperſtitious man may eaſily miſtake his dream for a waking viſion; which, however, is ſoon forgotten, when no ſubſequent occurrence recalls it to his memory; but which, if it ſhall be thought to reſemble any future event, exalts the poor dreamer into a Highland prophet. This conceit makes him more recluſe and more melancholy than ever; and ſo feeds his diſeaſe and multiplies his viſions: which, if they are not diſſipated by buſineſs or ſociety, may continue to haunt him as long as he lives; and which in their progreſs through the neighbourhood, receive ſome new tinctures of the marvellous from every mouth that promotes their circulation. As to the prophetical nature of this ſecond ſight, it cannot be admitted at all. That the Deity ſhould work a miracle in order to give intimation of the frivolous things that theſe tales are made up of, the arrival of a ſtranger, the nailing of a coffin, or the colour of a ſuit of clothes; and that theſe intimations ſhould be given for no end, and to thoſe perſons only who are idle and ſolitary, who ſpeak Gaelic, or who live among mountains and deſerts, is like nothing in nature, or providence, that we are acquainted with: and muſt therefore, unleſs it were confirmed by ſatisfactory proof, (which is not the caſe) be rejected as abſurd and incredible.

Theſe viſions, ſuch as they are, may reaſonably enough be aſcribed to a diſtempered fancy. And that in them, as well as in our ordinary dreams, certain appearances ſhould, on ſome rare occaſions, reſemble certain events, is to be expected from the laws of chance; and ſeems to have in it nothing more marvellous, or ſupernatural, than that the parrot, who deals out his ſcurrilities at ran-

dom, ſhould ſometimes happen to ſalute the paſſenger by his right appellation.

To the confidence of theſe objections, Dr Johnſon replies, that by preſumiug to determine what is fit, and what is beneficial, they preſuppoſe more knowledge of the univerſal ſyſtem than man has attained; and therefore depend upon principles too complicated and extenſive for our comprehenſion; and that there can be no ſecurity in the conſequence, when the premiſes are not underſtood; that the ſecond ſight is only wonderful becauſe it is rare; for, conſidered in itſelf, it involves no more difficulty than dreams, or perhaps than the regular exercife of the cogitative faculty.

That a general opinion of communicative impulſes, or viſionary repreſentations, has prevailed in all ages and all nations; that particular inſtances have been given with ſuch evidence, as neither Bacon nor Boyle has been able to reſiſt; that ſudden impreſſions, which the event has verified, have been felt by more than own or publiſh them; that the ſecond ſight of the Hebrides, implies only the local frequency of a power, which is now no where totally unknown; and that where we are unable to decide by antecedent reaſon, we muſt be content to yield to the force of teſtimony. By pretenſion to ſecond ſight, no profit was ever ſought or gained. It is an involuntary affection, in which neither hope nor fear are known to have any part. Thoſe who profeſs to feel it do not boaſt of it as a privilege, nor are conſidered by others as advantageouſly diſtinguiſhed. They have no temptation to feign, and their hearers have no motive to encourage the impoſture.

ANECDOTES OF THE ABBE SIEYES AND THE CARDINAL DE ROHAN.

From Bertrand de Moleville's Annals of the French Revolution.

IT only depended on the poſſeſſion of an abbey of 12,000 livres (five hundred pounds ſterling) a year, and a little more attention from the archbiſhop of Sens, to have made the abbe Sieyes one of the moſt zealous ſupporters of the old government. I aſſert this fact on the teſtimony of ſeveral perſons worthy of the higheſt credit, without any fear of its being contradicted by the abbe Sieyes himſelf; and I cite him from among a thouſand inſtances, that the world may juſtly appreciate the zeal, patriotiſm, and principles of thoſe revolutionary demoniacs, who all, mad men and idiots excepted, had no other object in declaiming and writing ſo violently againſt the government and the miniſters, than to make them purchaſe at a higher price their ſilence or their pen. The abbe Sieyes, a man for ſyſtems, a ſubtle arguer, and obſcurely profound metaphyſician, puſhed himſelf into notice in 1787, in the Provincial Aſſembly of Orleans, of which he was a member, by his continual and frequently embarraſſing oppoſition to the old principles, and to all the views of government. The archbiſhop of Sens, then miniſter, being informed of it, aſked M. de L——, one of the principal members of that department, who the abbe Sieyes was, of whom he had heard ſo much. "He is a man (replied M. de L——) extremely dangerous in times like theſe. You muſt abſolutely ſecure him, to prevent his doing a great deal of miſchief." "But by what means ſecure him?" "There is but one; and that is to chain him down with fetters—not of iron, but of gold." "What! do you think he is to be bought?" "I have no doubt of it; he is not rich; he loves

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expenſive living, and good cheer, and of courſe money." How much muſt he have? Do you think an annuity of 6000 livres upon an abbey would be enough?"—"No; his price is higher than that"—"Say, twelve, then."—"That will do; but inſtead of giving him an annuity, give him an abbey of that value. He is of low extraction, and full of vanity; he would be highly flattered with an abbey, and you will be ſure of being better ſerved for it." "Let it be ſo then. Will you undertake the negociation?"—"No, I cannot; but the abbe de Cezarges, who is known to be entirely devoted to you, is in our Provincial aſſembly, and nobody is fitter to execute the commiſſion."—"Well, then, I will put it into his hands."

The archbiſhop of Sens in conſequence ſent the abbe Cezarges private inſtructions, together with a letter which he was to ſhow, as occaſion required to the abbe Sieyes, and in which the miniſter ſpoke highly of the talents and great knowledge of the abbe, ſaying, that he had mentioned him to the king, and that his majeſty, thought of calling him into the adminiſtration, of preferring him to an abbey of 12,000 livres income, &c.

With theſe credentials the abbe Cezarges went, and paid a friendly viſit to the abbe Sieyes. "How is it, my dear abbe," ſaid he to him, "that with all the talents you poſſeſs, you have not the wit to turn them to account in improving your ſituation? The ſide of oppoſition in our aſſemblies will only ſerve to create you powerful enemies, and to ſhut the door of favour againſt you; whereas, if, inſtead of perpetually oppoſing and embarraſſing the government, you were to be of ſervice to it, you would certainly be well rewarded."—"Of ſervice to the government! Do not mention it to me; there is nothing to be done with thoſe people: they are all either madmen or fools."—"The archbiſhop of Sens."—"The archbiſhop of Sens is the greateſt madman among them."—"You will at leaſt allow that he is not a fool, and I will convince you that he is not mad. You are much in the wrong to ſpeak of him as you do: the proof of his not being mad is, that he thinks highly of you."—"Of me! He does not even know my name."—"You are miſtaken: he has heard a great deal of you; and does not doubt that you could, if you would, be of very great ſervice to the adminiſtration; he has even propoſed you to the king, and to give you an abbey."—An abbey!"—"Yes, an abbey! an abbey too with a revenue of 12,000 livres; this deſerves attention."—"No doubt it would, if what you ſay were true."—"I can ſhow you all I have ſaid to you, written by the hand of the miniſter himſelf; and I ſhould not have mentioned it to you, had I not been expreſsly commiſſioned by him to do it.'—'Oh! that alters the caſe.'—'Well! what anſwer ſhall I give?'—'I cannot pretend to ſay that a good abbey would not give me a very great pleaſure.'—'That's right; and you may depend upon having one; but may the miniſtry alſo depend upon your ſervices?'—'Of courſe: and if they will liſten to me they will be guilty of fewer follies.'—'Then I may write to the archbiſhop of Sens, that you accept the abbey, and ſo forth.' 'Yes, certainly; but when is this to take place?'—'Immediately after the cloſing of our provincial aſſembly. You muſt go to Verſailles, where you will ſee the archbiſhop; converſe with him upon the ſubject, and in the next arrangement of the liſt you will be appointed.'

From that moment, the abbe Sieyes entirely changed his tone in the aſſembly, to the great aſtoniſhment of thoſe who were unacquainted with his ſecret. They continued ſitting

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for about six weeks longer. Hardly were they broke up, when the abbé Sieyes repaired to Versailles, and presented himself at the hotel of the archbishop of Sens. During two hours he waited in vain in the antichamber, for the moment when he should be introduced into the minister's closet. At length, finding that he was not sent for, he desired a servant to go and announce him again; but by that he gained nothing, for all the answer brought back by the servant was, that his lordship was very busy, and could not see any body. The abbé, convinced that he had been made game of, went away exasperated at the cardinal, and sadly vexed at having yielded so easily to corruption, especially as he had experienced all the shame without reaping any of the profits of it. He hastened to the abbé de Cezarges, related his adventures, and reproached him very bitterly for having made himself the instrument of so abominable a piece of treachery. The abbé de Cezarges did all he could to appease his anger, and to persuade him that the archbishop's mind could not be changed; he promised him to go and see the minister in the course of the day, and ascertain his intentions. It was not till he heard of the abbé Sieyes' great rage, that the archbishop remembered the promises he had desired to be made to him more than six weeks before, or even his name, which he had almost forgotten. 'Let him know (said he to the abbé Cezarges) that I was ignorant of his being at Versailles, and that my servant having misunderstood, or not retaining his name, had pronounced it in such a bungling manner, that it had been impossible for me to guess it was he who was announced. Let him come again to see me, and I will make my peace with him.'

This conversation, with the particulars of which the abbé Sieyes was next day informed, appeasing his wrath, and reviving his hopes a little, he agreed to pay a second visit to the archbishop of Sens. Unfortunately, he went the day on which the minister gave a public audience, and when of course every body who wished to see or speak to him, went, without being announced, into the hall as soon as the doors of it were opened. The archbishop having never seen this abbé, and being as little apprized of his second visit as he had been of his first, paid him no attention, and perhaps took him for one of those busy bodies, who are often seen at the levees of ministers, though they have nothing to say to them, and who attend chiefly to say that they had been there. The abbé Sieyes being totally ignorant of the ceremony of ministerial audiences, waited and waited in vain for the archbishop's coming up to him. The minister concluded his levee according to custom, as soon as those who went to speak to him had said all they had to say, and retired to his closet, leaving the abbé Sieyes in the hall, confounded, transported with rage, and more convinced than ever that he had been made a dupe. He went off, cursing the archbishop of Sens, and swearing to be revenged for so atrocious a perfidy. The abbé Cezarges tried without effect to bring him to reason, and to justify the minister; but he repeatedly answered, 'Say no more of that man to me! He is a villain! He shall know—he shall know whom he has to deal with.' He accordingly some time after published his first pamphlet, entitled '*Moyens d'Execution*,' in which he inserted the most virulent declamation that had ever been made against the archbishop of Sens.

This anecdote was told by the abbé Cezarges to many of his friends, who have repeated it to me with the same circumstances. It was also confirmed to me by M. de L——, the member of the provincial assembly of Orleans

Orleans, whom I mentioned to have been the perſon who adviſed the archbiſhop of Sens to gain the abbé Sieyes.

The Cardinal de Rohan, his Arreſt, and the celebrated Affair of the Necklace.

The cardinal de Rohan being, as high almoner of France, at the head of the adminiſtration of the hoſpital of *Quinze-Vingts* *, had made ſuch advantageous reforms and improvements in that eſtabliſhment, that he had conſiderably increaſed the number of the perſons admitted, who were the blind, thoſe being the objects of the charity, which was founded by St. Louis. The king, who always took great intereſt in whatever could contribute to the good of humanity in general, and to the relief of the poor in particular, ſaw with great ſatisfaction the happy effects of the changes wrought by the high almoner; and being deſirous of ſecuring their ſtability, by appointing to the ſuperintendance perſons of ſome reſpectability and knowledge, his majeſty for that purpoſe added a counſellor of ſtate, and three maſters of requeſts to the council of adminiſtration of the *Quinze-Vingts*; among the members of which, previous to this addition, there were two clerks-counſellors, of the parliament of Paris. A little while after, a wretched intrigue, the details of which would lead me too far, cauſed ſuch a diſagreement among the directors, that the two counſellors from the parliament dropped their attendance at the council, and gave in their reſignation by a public deed; in which they declared, that they could not with honour keep their places in the adminiſtration. They added ſome articles in ſupport of their declaration reſpecting ſeveral pretended violations of the ſtatutes, with ſome charges more or leſs ſerious, againſt the principal perſons employed by the cardinal de Rohan. Two of the maſters of requeſts, who had been appointed members of the council, apprehending that their delicacy might be called in queſtion if they retained an office, which two other magiſtrates declared they could not undertake with honour, determined very wiſely to conſult the court of Requeſts. There the meeting of the maſters referred the buſineſs to a committee, of which I was appointed reporter. I went the very day this took place to the hotel of the cardinal de Rohan, with whom I was not at all acquainted. I told him the nature of my viſit, and aſked if he would allow me to look over the regiſters of the adminiſtration of the *Quinze-Vingts*, and all the papers I might want, in order to inveſtigate the facts ſtated by the articles in the reſignation of the two counſellors. Far from giving the ſlighteſt oppoſition to my requeſt, he appeared to wiſh exceedingly that the affair ſhould undergo a rigorous ſcrutiny. The next day he ſent me the regiſters and papers I had aſked for, with a meſſage, to ſay that he had directed the abbé Georgel, his grand vicar, to give me every information I required. On the Monday following, the keeper of the ſeals, whom I ſaw at Verſailles, ſpoke a great deal of this affair to me, and of the great intereſt which the king took in it, recommending it to me to examine it thoroughly, and enable him, as ſoon as poſſible, to give an account of it to his majeſty, who was very anxious to know whether the charges laid againſt the adminiſtration of the *Quinze Vingts*, were, or were not, well founded.

This buſineſs redounded completely

* So called from the original number of the charitable objects received into the hoſpital, which was 300—before the revolution it had increaſed to above 800.

ly to the honour of the cardinal de Rohan: the adminiſtration of the *Quinze-Vingts* was fully juſtified by their regiſters; and all the charges brought againſt it in the reſignation of the two counſellors were found very inſignificant, or completely refuted by the papers and reſolutions, to which was annexed the ſignatures of thoſe very magiſtrates, whoſe ſcruples were evidently frivolous.

After this affair, I continued, from time to time, to ſee the cardinal de Rohan, from whom I received very great civilities. He ſoon placed ſo much confidence in me as to ſpeak to me with the utmoſt confidence upon all his concerns, and particularly about his ſituation at court. I ſaw that he was ſincerely attached to the king, and very grateful for the concern which his majeſty had deigned to ſhow at the clamour that had been raiſed againſt him, reſpecting the adminiſtration of the *Quinze-Vingts:* but the queen was far from treating him with equal goodneſs, which gave him great uneaſineſs. I did not know, nor did he ever tell me, in what he had diſpleaſed her majeſty: but the abbé Georgel, with whom I converſed about it, informed me, 'That the cardinal, during his embaſſy at Vienna, had written to the duc d'Aiguillon, then miniſter of foreign affairs, a confidential letter, in which he had paſſed ſome jeſts upon the empreſs *(Maria Thereſe:)* that the miniſter had been ſo indiſcreet as to give the letter to madame Dubarry, who did not ſcruple to read it aloud at a ſupper ſhe gave to a party, with whom ſhe indecently made a laugh at it: that, as ſhe told nobody that the letter was written to the miniſter, it was generally ſuppoſed to be written to herſelf; that it was ſo reported in the account which was given to the queen of what paſſed at the ſupper: and that her majeſty, highly diſpleaſed that the empreſs, her mother, ſhould have been made the ſubject of laughter for madame Dubarry and her gueſts, had never forgiven the cardinal that letter.'

I ſaw but little hopes of an offence of this nature being either repaired or forgotten; and, however concerned I felt for the cardinal's uneaſineſs, of which he was conſtantly talking to me, I did not know how to adviſe him. One day I called upon him juſt as he returned from Verſailles: this was about three months before his arreſt; as he appeared unuſually gay and ſatisfied, I aſked if he had any good news to tell me? 'Yes, yes,' replied he, 'excellent, and ſuch as I hope will give you great pleaſure; but firſt give me your word that you will keep what I am going to tell you a profound ſecret.'—'Certainly.'—'I think (continued he) that you have felt a real concern for the queen's diſpleaſure againſt me,—let me tell you then, that a change is taking place.'—'I give you joy with all my heart: but you do not flatter yourſelf? Have you ſeen the queen? or has ſhe written to you?'—'No; but I am to ſee her on Wedneſday next. I ſhall return on Thurſday evening, and if you will be here about nine o'clock, you ſhall know all: I can tell you no more about it at preſent.' I was very punctual, and was ſorry to find that the cardinal's appointment with the queen, which he expected on Wedneſday, had not been kept. He had been told that her majeſty had, on account of the noiſe that her reconciliation with him would make, and of the alterations that muſt take place, thought it proper to wait till the king of Sweden's departure, which was fixed for the beginning of the next week, and to poſtpone the appointment that had been made for Wedneſday of the preceding week, till the Friday of the one following. This delay gave the cardinal the leſs uneaſineſs, as at the time he was informed of it, he was

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alſo aſſured, in the moſt poſitive manner, that the queen's diſpoſition toward him became every day more and more favourable. "And have theſe aſſurances (ſaid I) been given to you by any one on whom you can perfectly rely?" "Yes, perfectly; and if I could but tell you who, you would not be leſs ſatisfied than I am. A woman, formed to poſſeſs the complete confidence of the queen, who frequently ſpends whole hours alone with her, and, being much attached to me, has both with zeal and addreſs ſeized every opportunity of weakening the prejudices her majeſty had conceived againſt me; and ſhe has happily ſucceeded in conquering them. The affair of the *Quinze-Vingts*, or rather the manner in which the king mentioned it before the queen, had prepared the way, and convinced her, that I was not a worthleſs fellow. Her friend, who knows her better than any one elſe, finding this favourable diſpoſition in her, has very ably kept it up, and increaſed it: ſometimes by mingling in her converſation ſlight expreſſions, which produce great effects; ſometimes by ſpeaking, though always with an air of indifference, of ſome unhappy families whom I have relieved. You do not know how much any thing of a beneficent nature affects the queen: it is inconceivable what ſhe gives away: it is immenſe, and yet not equal to what ſhe would give, as ſhe has a fixed ſum for her monthly expences, and when that is expended, ſhe is under the neceſſity of poſtponing her bounties till the month following. The lady I allude to has done me the ſervice of pointing out to me, very opportunely, perſons patroniſed by her majeſty, and who were experiencing great embarraſſments while waiting her relief: you may believe that I was eager to ſupply them, and largely."—"But are you ſure the queen heard of it?" "Certainly: for my money went through her friend's hands. This is the cauſe of her majeſty's eſteeming me gradually more and more, and to ſuch a degree, as to give me, in preference to all devoted to her, the greateſt mark of public confidence poſſible. You will be very much ſurpriſed when I can tell you what it is."—"and when will that be?" "On Saturday next, about this time, as probably the affair will be then all over:—do not aſk me any thing more about it now."

On Saturday, the cardinal returned from Verſailles, without having ſeen the queen; having been told that ſhe was ſuddenly taken ill with a violent headach, and obliged to go to bed: but at the ſame time a paper was given to him, from her, "which (ſaid he) ſeals the confidence her majeſty has in me."

A third appointment failed in like manner, under pretence of the queen's being with the Dauphin, who was indiſpoſed: but, on putting him off for another week, he was told that her majeſty had the greateſt plans in view for him, and was thinking of nothing leſs than having him made prime miniſter. So far was he from not believing it, that he was alarmed by anticipation, at the burden and difficulties of ſo important an office. I too, from this moment, became uneaſy; but from very different motives. I was afraid that this affair, ſtill enveloped in ſo much myſtery, might prove to be ſome court intrigue, ſome abominable ſnare laid for the cardinal.

I told him my fears, which he turned into ridicule. "What! (ſaid he) do you take me for a child or an idiot?" "No, certainly: but without being the one or the other, you may be too ſanguine, too eaſily impoſed upon.'—"Well! well! come, in ſpite of all your incredulity, I will convince you:—but give me your word, not to ſpeak to any ſoul alive of what I am going to tell you."—

"You may depend upon me."—"Let us go into my cloſet."

You know that the queen is very fond of fine diamonds. Sometime ago, a magnificent necklace was ſhewn to her, which ſhe immediately longed to have: but the king thought it too dear, and would not buy it. Still ſhe longed to have it. As ſhe could not pay for it but by inſtalments, and with frequent delays, of which the jewellers would not run the riſk, it was neceſſary to find ſome perſon, very ſecure in every reſpect, who would ſecretly make the purchaſe for her majeſty, and who was in a ſituation to anſwer to the tradeſmen for the payments. The friend, of whom I have ſpoken to you, pointed me out, and undertook to make the propoſal to me. I embraced it without heſitation, as you will readily imagine: and this is the ſtate of things. Well! Mr Incredulous, what ſay you now?—'I ſay that I cannot comprehend it at all. How can the queen, who has all the diamonds of the crown at her command, have ſo great a deſire for this necklace?' 'How? becauſe, perhaps, in all the diamonds of the crown, ſo perfect an aſſortment could not be made: I tell you there cannot be finer ſeen.'—'Be it ſo: but what can ſhe do with the necklace? for, as the king thought it too dear, ſhe certainly will not think of wearing it in his preſence, and in his preſence ſhe is, or may be, every moment.' 'I cannot tell you whether ſhe will wear it or not: perhaps ſhe may wiſh to make a preſent of it, or to keep it locked up till ſhe has a favourable moment of gaining the king's approbation of the purchaſe. I cannot ſay, and it does not become me to queſtion her on thoſe topics.'—'Certainly not; but I hope, at leaſt, that you will not conclude this affair without having ſeen the queen.'—'Doubtleſs not: ſee her I muſt, to deliver the necklace to her.' 'Is every thing already ſettled with the jewellers?'—O yes! I will ſhow you the agreement ſigned by her majeſty, and all the articles approved in the margin by her; for I ſee you do not believe a word of what I am telling you.'—'Pardon me, but in affairs ſo nice as this, I am fond of having things upon paper.—'Do you know the queen's writing?' ſaid he to me, as he ſhewed me a ſlight paper book which he took out of his deſk. 'I do not,' I replied, 'but your eminence ought to know it well.'—'Oh, perfectly: read: read!' I ran my eyes haſtily over the conditions of this agreement, which was ſigned *Marie Antoinette de France*, and I certainly ſaw in the margin, oppoſite each article, the word *approved*, written in a ſmall regular hand like the ſignature. 'Well!' ſaid he, with a ſatisfied air, 'do you begin to ſee clear?'—'I ſee,' ſaid I, 'if this be the queen's writing, that ſhe writes a pretty little hand: but I think you have undertaken here a very tickliſh commiſſion.'—'You will change your opinion, when you ſee the ſequel: have patience till this day eight days, for I am poſitive to ſee the queen next week.'

This certainly had no other foundation than the ſame promiſes with which the cardinal had been kept in ſuſpenſe for ſix weeks before. He went to Verſailles, and returned without ſeeing her majeſty: the reaſon given was, that the king had paſſed the whole evening with her: and the cardinal admitted this account with an eaſe and confidence that aſtoniſhed me. I expreſſed to him great uneaſineſs at his ſituation. 'And has not the queen even written to you?' ſaid I, 'have you not a ſingle letter from her on this buſineſs?—'No: but ſhe has made her friend write to me, and that is the ſame thing. I will ſhow you a letter that will ſatisfy you.' He opened a ſmall preſs in an angle between the fire-place and the window, and, taking out a handful of letters, read me one of them,

them, about a page and a half long. It was an inexplicable piece of ambiguity, which I had no ſooner read, than I ſaid to the cardinal with warmth—'If it be not, my lord, the moſt reſpectable woman in the kingdom, who has written this letter, you are ſhamefully played upon. What does all this ſignify? There are expreſſions in it which may apply to ſome circumſtances relative to the necklace, when we know them, but they may as well, and better, be applied to a hundred other ſtories: in ſhort, this letter is ſo inapplicable, that, happen what will, you can make no uſe of it: and I am convinced that the perſon who wrote it had this in view.'—'Fie! do not take it in that manner: you would ſpeak very differently, if you knew how much that perſon is in every reſpect above all ſuſpicion: beſides, have you not ſeen the agreement ſigned, and approved by the queen?'—'Yes; but, as I am unacquainted with her majeſty's writing, which may very well have been forged, and alſo with the lady ſo eſtimable, and who may be much leſs ſo than you imagine, I am more apprehenſive than ever, that this affair may turn out very troubleſome to you. There is but one thing that can remove my fears; and that is, as you have not yet delivered the necklace, that you promiſe me, and I conjure you, not to part with it, but to the queen herſelf.'—'I do promiſe you, and ſo you may be eaſy; indeed you would be perfectly ſo, if you knew the name of the perſon; all I can tell you is, that there is not a more diſtinguiſhed one in the kingdom.

Two days after this I went into Brittany, where I had not been ſix weeks, before I learned, by the public papers, that the cardinal was arreſted, without any particulars of the cauſe of ſo extraordinary an event, but it was not difficult for me to gueſs it.

The circumſtances given in evidence are all that have been certainly known. What I have here related, could not be proved, but by my teſtimony, which was not taken, or by Madame La Mothe's correſpondence, and that was burnt an hour after the cardinal's arreſt. He was ſo thoroughly convinced, that that correſpondence contained the queen's ſecret, and that the ſeverity with which her majeſty had treated him before the king, was a proof of the implicit confidence ſhe had in his diſcretion, that, inſtead of attempting to juſtify himſelf to the king, he only thought of not expoſing the queen. After confirming, ſometimes by his ſilence, ſometimes by the embarraſſment of his replies to their majeſties queſtions, a charge that could not but excite their indignation againſt him, his firſt care, the moment he was arreſted, was to diſpatch one of his people poſt to Paris, with an order to open the preſs in his cloſet, which contained all Madame La Mothe's letters, and to burn them. This order he delivered to his man in German, that he might not be underſtood by the officer, who went with him from the king's chamber to the apartments occupied by the high almoner, in the palace. An adjutant of the *gardes des corps* was charged to take him, firſt to Paris, to ſeize his papers, and then to the Baſtille.

By deſtroying this correſpondence, the cardinal loſt the moſt important papers for his juſtification: for they would have ſhewn the manœuvres, the profound and ſtudied ſubtilty practiſed by the moſt intriguing of women, to convince him of the kindneſs, extreme confidence, and friendſhip which the queen beſtowed upon her; of the eſſential ſervice it was in her power to render him with her majeſty, and the like. Had this point been cleared up, the obſcurity in which the affair remained enveloped would have been diſpelled. It

would have been evident to all, that the cardinal, far from being seduced by the ambitious and criminal hopes of which he was accused, had no other object in view, than to gain the queen's good opinion, by lending her his credit for the purchase of a necklace, which he could not but believe she very much wished to possess, as the fact was attested to him, not only by a person who he thought had received the commission expressly from her majesty, but by a writing, which he imagined to be signed and approved by the queen.

It has been very inconsiderately supposed, that the cardinal was too well acquainted with the queen's writing, and particularly her signature, to be so grossly deceived in it. He had never received a letter from her majesty, and could never have seen her writing, or rather, her signature, but twice or thrice in a hurry, on the registers of baptism; and does it therefore follow that he could have preserved so accurate a remembrance of it, as to know it long after, though written in a different manner, or with different pens? It was said, that at least he knew that the queen's signature was *Marie Antoinette*, and not *Marie Antoinette de France*. It was, doubtless, possible for him to have observed this from the registers of baptism: but it was also possible for him not to have attended to it, or, if he did, to have imagined that the queen might sign differently in public registers and private deeds. Nay, how could he suspect it, when he had in his hands a deed that he must as firmly have believed to have been signed by the queen, as if he had seen her write her name to it because a part of the first installment, to which the instrument bound her majesty, was paid on her account into the cardinal's own hands by Madame La Mothe?

The most moderate censurer of the cardinal's conduct must have blamed the excess of his credulity; but to judge in what degree he deserved this censure, it would have been necessary to know all the art practised by Madame La Mothe to make herself mistress of his confidence, which, unfortunately for him, it was but too easy, both to gain and to keep.

Being absent from the court, and from Paris, a great part of the year, he knew Madame La Mothe only from her genealogy, by the patronage she had received from the king and queen, and by the favourable accounts given of her to him by all persons whose good offices she had managed to secure. Finding her sprightly and amiable, the cardinal was naturally led to believe, that these qualities, which the name of Valois must render still more interesting in the eyes of the queen, had gained Madame La Mothe her majesty's affection and implicit confidence. Most of those who have cast the greatest blame on the cardinal, would perhaps have fallen as blindly into the same fault, had the same snares been laid for them.

The severity, as unmerited as impolitic, with which this error was punished, would be a stain upon the memory of Louis XVI. had he not been entirely ignorant of all the facts I am relating: had not the minister (the baron de Breteuil) who was the informer, or reporter of the information against the cardinal, no doubt more induced by his zeal than by his former enmity to the high almoner, represented this affair to their majesties in all the odious lights in which it could be placed: and had he not painted it as so serious an offence against the honour of the queen, or at least so calculated to implicate her, that the slightest indulgence might cast a suspicion of connivance on her majesty. The king considered the cardinal, and could do no otherwise, as guilty of high treason: for,

for, according to the laws of France, the crime of which he was accuſed came under that deſcription: and in being ſo pointedly harſh to him, his majeſty meant to make the moſt lawful uſe of his authority, and at the ſame time ſuch as the queen's honour imperiouſly preſcribed.

This exertion of power was certainly unmerited, and its conſequences have ſufficiently proved that it was no leſs impolitic. It was humbling unneceſſarily a powerful and numerous family, whoſe rank, alliances, reſpectability, and ſervices, deſerved conſideration; it was alienating the firſt noblemen of the kingdom, and alarming every body; it was, in ſhort, preparing and facilitating the revolution, by awaking ideas of deſpotiſm which the reign of Louis XVI. had buried in oblivion, and by exciting a general deſire of ſeeing the royal authority limited. The unfortunate affair of the cardinal de Rohan is not leſs connected with the hiſtory of the revolution than with that of the Baſtille.

CURIOUS EXTRACTS.

From Strutt's View of the Dreſs, &c. of the People of England, Vol. II.

The Horned Head-Dreſs of the Ladies in the Fifteenth Century.

ABOUT this time (fifteenth century) a prepoſterous kind of head-dreſs made its appearance among the fair-ſex, diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of "*the Horned Head-Dreſs*," which is ſeverely reprobated by John de Meun, in his poem called the *Codicil:* he ſpeaks to this effect: "If I "dare ſay it, without making them, "(that is the ladies,) angry, *I ſhould* "*diſpraiſe* their hoſing, their veſture, "their girding, their head dreſſes, "their hoods thrown back, with their "*horns* elevated and brought forward, "as if it were to wound us. I know "not whether they call them *gal-* "*lowſes* or *brackets*, that prop up the "horns, which they think are ſo "handſome; but of this I am certain, "that Saint Elizabeth obtained not "paradiſe by the wearing of ſuch "trumpery."—He then proceeds to deride the exceſſive width of theſe head-dreſſes, and ſpeaks of the quantity of fine linen that was uſed to decorate them, with much diſapprobation.

The knight, who has already furniſhed us ſo largely with ſelections*, calls in, upon this occaſion, the authority of an "holy biſhop," who, declaiming from the pulpit againſt the faſhionable foibles of the fair ſex, accuſes them of being marvelloufly arrayed in divers quaint manners, and particularly with *high horns*. The prelate then gravely, with more zeal perchance than learning, attributes the cauſe of the deluge to the pride and diſguiſing of the women, who, he tells us, were thereby led aſtray into the paths of vice: but, reſuming the former ſubject, he compares the ladies of his day to horned ſnails, to harts, and to unicorns; declaring that, by ſuch unnatural adjuſtments, they mocked God; and proceeds to relate a ſtory of a gentlewoman, who came to a feaſt, having her head ſo ſtrangely attired with long pins, that her head-dreſs reſembled a gibbet; "and ſo," adds he, "ſhe was ſcorned by all the company, "who ridiculed her taſte, and ſaid, "ſhe carried a *gallows* upon her "head." All the remonſtrances from the

* From a work in MS. compiled towards the concluſion of the fourteenth century, for the uſe of three young ladies, daughters of a knight in Normandy; *in the Harleian Library at the Britiſh Muſeum, marked* 1761.

the pulpit, the admonitions from the moral writers, and the ſatirical reflections of the poets, were not ſufficiently powerful to conquer the prevalency of this faſhion, or at leaſt, not very haſtily; for the horned head dreſs maintained its ground nearly two centuries. Lidgate, the monk of Bury, who lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth, has written a long ballad upon this ſubject; and he therein endeavours to perſuade the ladies to lay aſide their horns, which, he inſiſts upon, are no addition to their beauty; for beauty, adds he, will ſhow itſelf, though the horns be caſt away. He uſes alſo another argument, namely, the example of the Virgin Mary, who never ſubmitted to any ſuch diſguiſement.

At the commencement of the fifteenth century, this ſpecies of head-dreſs was extended to a prepoſterous ſize. We learn, that, when Iſabel of Bavaria, the vain and luxurious conſort of Charles the Sixth of France, kept her court at Vincennes, it was neceſſary to make all the doors in the palace higher and wider, to admit the head-dreſſes of the queen and her ladies. Indeed, it is by no means wonderful, that large coiffures ſhould have continued long in faſhion, eſpecially among the women of high rank, when it is conſidered, that they admitted of a proportionable variety of ornaments, and afforded an opportunity for the ladies of diſplaying their taſte to greater advantage than a ſmaller compaſs would admit of.

A foreign author* ſpeaks of the horned head-dreſs, as it was worn at Lyons, in the following manner: "It "conſiſted of a mixture of woollen "cloth and ſilk, with two horns re"ſembling turrets, and was cut and "pinked after the faſhion of a Ger"man hood, or criſped like the bel"ley of a calf." But at the time of his writing, this attire ſeems to have been upon the decline; the more faſhionable one he thus deſcribes: "The ladies ornamented their heads "with certain rolls of linen, pointed "like ſteeples, generally half, and "ſometimes three quarters, of an "ell in height". Theſe were called by ſome, great butterflies, from having two long wings on each ſide reſembling thoſe of that inſect. The high cap was covered with a fine piece of lawn hanging down to the ground, the greater part of which was tucked under the arm. The ladies of a middle rank wore caps of cloth, conſiſting of ſeveral breadths or bands, twiſted round the head, with two wings on the ſide like aſſes' ears; others, again, of a higher condition, wore caps of black velvet, half a yard high, which in theſe days would appear very ſtrange and unſeemly. "It "is no eaſy matter," continues the author, "to give a proper deſcription "in writing of the different faſhions "in the dreſſes of the ladies;" and he refers the readers to the ancient tapeſtry and painted glaſs, in which they may ſee them more perfectly repreſented; to theſe he might have added the illuminated manuſcripts, wherein they are frequently enough to be met with.

Cumberſome and Extravagant Dreſſes of the Men, Temp. Hen. IV.

Henry the Fourth, ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne, revived the ſumptuary ſtatutes of Edward the Third; but, if they had then been ſtrenuouſly carried into execution, Thomas Occliff, who wrote in the reign of that monarch, would not have had the occaſion of complaint which he exhibits againſt the extravagance of dreſs exiſtent in his time. This poet, after enumerating many things requiring amendment, comes to the ſubject of apparel: "and this," ſays he, "is my thinking, is an evil, "to ſee one walking in gownes of "ſcarlet twelve yards wide, with ſleeves

* Paradin, Hiſt. de Lyons, p. 271. Theſe faſhions were in uſe A. D. 1461,

"sleeves reaching to the ground, and "lined with fur, worth twenty pounds, "or more; at the same time, if he "had only been master of what he "paid for, he would not have had "enough to have lined a hood."— He then proceeds to condemn the pride of the lower classes of the people, for imitating the fashions and extravagances of the rich: "and cer- "tainly," says he, "the *great lords* "are to blame, if I dare say so much, "to permit their dependants to imi- "tate them in their dress. In form- "er time, persons of rank were known "by their apparel; but, at present, "it is very difficult to distinguish the "nobleman from one of low degree." He then considers the "foule waste "of cloth" attendant upon these luxurious fashions, and assures us, that no less than a yard of broad cloth was expended for one man's tippet. Returning to his former argument, that noblemen ought not to encourage their servants in the usage of such extravagant dresses, he says, "If the "master should stumble as he walks, "how can his servant afford him any "assistance, while both his hands "have full employment in holding up "the long sleeves with which his arms "are encumbered*?" He then adds, that "the taylors must soon shape "their garments in the open field, "for want of room to cut them in "their own houses; because that man "is best respected who bears upon his "back, at one time, the greatest "quantity of cloth and of fur."

From the following observation the reader may, perchance, suspect the reformist of loving his belly more than his back: "In days of old," says he, "when men were clad in a more "simple manner, there was abun- "dance of good eating; but now "they clothe themselves in such an "expensive manner, that the former "hospitality is banished from their "houses." He then laments, "that "a nobleman cannot adopt a new "guise, or *fashion*, but that a knave "will follow his example;" and, speaking in commendation of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, he informs us, that "his garments were "not too wide, and yet they became "him wondrously well." "Now, "would to God!" continues he, "this waste of cloth and pride were "exiled from us for ever; for, now "we have little need of brooms in "the land to sweep away the filth "from the street, because the side- "sleeves of pennyless grooms will "gather it up, if it should be either "wet or dry." He then addresses himself, by apostrophe, to his country, and advises a reformation of all these abuses: his satirical conclusion, however, I hope, is inapplicable to any time but his own. "If," says he, "a man of abilities, meanly clad, "should seek access to the presence "of a nobleman, he would be denied "on the account of his clothing; "but, on the contrary, a man who, "by flattery and the meanest servi- "lity, can procure himself the most "fashionable apparel, he shall be re- "ceived with great honour."

Trunk Breeches, or Slops—the Vardingale.

The next remarkable innovation (at

* They are thus described by another author: *Maxime togatorum cum profundis et latis manicis, vocatis vulgariter* pokys, *ad modum* bagpipe *formatis:* wearing gowns with deep wide sleeves, commonly called *pokys*, shaped like a *bagpipe*, and worn indifferently both by servants and masters. They are also rightly denominated devil's receptacles, *recertacula dæmoniorum recte dici*; for, whatever could be stolen, was popped into them. Some were so long and wide that they reached to the feet, others to the knees, and were full of slits. As the servants were bringing up pottage and sauces, or any other liquors, those sleeves would go into them, and have the first taste. And all they could procure was spent to clothe their uncurable carcases with those *pokys* or *sleeves*, while the rest of their habit was short. *Vita Ric. II. p.* 172.

(at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth) was the trunk breeches or ſlops, which were gradually ſwelled to an enormous ſize: theſe breeches, we are told, were ſtuffed out with rags, wool, tow, or hair, and ſometimes, indeed, with articles of a more cumbrous nature, if the ſtory related by Holingſhed be founded upon fact; wherein a man is ſaid to have exhibited the whole of his bed and table furniture, taken from thoſe extenſive receptacles. The ladies alſo, on their parts, extended their garments from the hips with foxes' tails and *bum-rolls*, as they are called; but, finding that, by ſuch moderation, they could keep no pace with the vaſt protuberance of the trunk ſlops, they introduced the great and ſtately vardingales, or fardingales, which ſuperſeded all formed inventions, and gave them the power of appearing as large as they pleaſed.

The vardingale afforded the ladies a great opportunity of diſplaying their jewels, and the other ornamental parts of their dreſs, to the utmoſt advantage, and, for that reaſon, I preſume, obtained the ſuperiority over the cloſe habits and the more ſimple imitations of Nature; and what, indeed, was the court-dreſs very lately, but the vardingale differently modified, being compreſſed before and behind, and proportionably extended at the ſides? Bulwer, to whom I have ſeveral times had occaſion to refer, gives us the following anecdote relative to this unnatural habit:—When Sir Peter Wych was ambaſſador to the Grand Seignor from King James the Firſt, his lady was with him at Conſtantinople; and the Sultaneſs, having heard much of her, deſired to ſee her; whereupon, Lady Wych, accompanied with her waiting women, all of them neatly dreſſed in their great vardingales, which was the court dreſs of the Engliſh ladies of that time, waited upon her Highneſs. The Sultaneſs received her with great reſpect; but, wondering much at the extenſion of her hips, inquired if that ſhape was peculiar to the women of England: to which the lady replied, that the Engliſh women did not differ in ſhape from thoſe of other countries; and, by explaining to her the nature of the dreſs, convinced the Sultaneſs, that ſhe and her companions were not really ſo deformed as they appeared to be.

Anecdote of Sir Philip Calthrep and John Drakes.

The propenſity of perſons of low eſtate to imitate the faſhions of thoſe above them, has been adverted to ſeveral times in the courſe of this chapter; and now, by way of concluſion, I ſhall add a ſhort ſtory from Camden, in which this propenſity is very properly ridiculed. "I will tell you," ſays the venerable antiquary, "how "Sir Philip Calthrop purged John "Drakes, the ſhoemaker of Nor-"wich, in the time of Henry the "Eighth, of the proud humour which "our people have to be of the gen-"tleman's cut.—This knight bought "on a time as much fine French "tawny cloth as ſhould make him a "gown, and ſent it to his taylor's to "be made. John Drakes, a ſhoe-"maker, of that town, coming to the "ſaid taylor's, and ſeeing the knight's "gown-cloth lying there, and liking "it well, cauſed the taylor to buy "for him as much of the ſame cloth, "at the like price, to the ſame intent; "and, further, he bad him make it "in the ſame faſhion that the knight "would have his made of. Not long "after, the knight coming to the "taylor to take meaſure of his gown, "he perceived the like gown cloth "lying there, and aſked the taylor "whoſe it was. "It belongs," quoth "the taylor, "to John Drakes, who "will have it made in the ſelf ſame "faſhion that yours is made of."—"Well," ſaid the knight, "in good "time be it: I will have mine as full "of cuts as thy ſhears can make it."

—"It

" —" It ſhall be done," ſaid the " taylor. Whereupon, becauſe the " time drew near, he made haſte to " finiſh both their garments. John " Drakes had no time to go to the " taylor's till Chriſtmas-day, for ſer- " ving of his cuſtomers, when he had " hoped to have worn his gown; per- " ceiving the ſame to be full of cuts, " he began to ſwear at the taylor for " making his gown after that ſort. " I have done nothing," quoth the " taylor, " but what you bad me; " for, as Sir Philip Calthrop's gown " is, even ſo have I made yours."— " By my latcher," quoth John " Drakes, " I will never wear a gen- " tleman's faſhion again.*"

Minſtrels and Players.

Minſtrels and players were formerly retainers in the houſes of the nobility: they wore the livery and badges of the maſter to whom they belonged; and, under that ſanction, travelling from place to place, exhibited their performances for hire. In the reign of Queen Mary, a remonſtrance from the privy council was preſented to the lord preſident of the north, ſtating, " that certain lewd," that is, diſſolute or ignorant, " perſons, " to the number of ſix or ſeven in a " company, naming themſelves to be " the ſervants of Sir Francis Lake, " and wearing his livery, or badge, " upon their ſleeves, have wandered " about theſe north parts, repreſent- " ing certain plays and interludes, re- " flecting on her Majeſty and King " Philip, and the formalities of the " maſs."

—Theſe, according to Warton, were " family minſtrels, or play- " ers, who were conſtantly diſtin- " guiſhed by their maſter's livery, or " badge."—In conſequence of the above remonſtrance, Sir Francis Lake was enjoined to correct his ſervants ſo offending.

In former times, ſays an author who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, " a nobleman's houſe was a " commonwealthe in itſelfe; but ſince " the reteining of theſe caterpillers," meaning the vagrant players, " the " credite of noblemen hath decaied, " and they are thought to be covet- " ous, by permitting their ſervants, " which cannot live of themſelves, " and whome, for neerneſs, they will " not maintain, to live at the devo- " tion or almes of other men, paſſing " from countrie to countrie, from one " gentleman's houſe to another, of- " fering their ſervice; which is a kind " of beggarie; who, indeede, to " ſpeake more trulie, are become beg- " gers for their ſervants: for, com- " monlie the good will men beare to " their lordes makes them drawe the " ſtringes of their purſes to extend " their liberalities to them, where " otherwiſe they would not."

Under the appellation of minſtrels, no doubt, was included all ſuch perſons as ſtudied muſic profeſſionally, and performed for pay. It ſeems certain, that ſome peculiar kind of dreſs was generally adopted by theſe melodious itinerants; and, from ſeeing them frequently depicted in habits altogether different from thoſe in common uſage, I am led to conclude that, in addition to their muſical talents, they often exhibited certain tricks of buffoonery, to which the quaintneſs of their dreſs was accommodated; we may then conſider them as a kind of mimics; and probably they were the primitive introducers of the ſtrange diſguiſements that make up the medley of a modern maſquerade; and, by ſuch a double exhibition, the exertions of a ſingle minſtrel might afford no ſmall degree of merriment to minds unprepared for any ſuperior ſpecies of entertainment. We frequently find them in company with other drolls, whoſe performan-

* " Camden's Remains, page 198."

ces conſiſted of dancing, of tumbling, or of balancing, to the muſic*. It appears, indeed, that dancing and tumbling, in former times, differed but little, if at all, from each other; at leaſt, they ſeem to be often confounded: a remarkable inſtance occurs to my memory.—In a ſplendid manuſcript, written and illuminated at the commencement of the thirteenth century†, which contains a ſhort Bible hiſtory, embelliſhed with many curious paintings, there is one picture repreſenting the daughter of Herodias in the preſence of Herod; but, inſtead of *dancing*, according to our acception of the word, ſhe is literally *tumbling*, or making a ſomerſault, with her hands upon the ground‡.

EXTRACTS FROM SONNINI'S TRAVELS IN UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT.

Account of Baths at Siout.

DURING my ſtay at Siout I conſtantly frequented the baths, to which I had taken a great liking, and which appeared to me to have a very ſalutary effect. Theſe baths are neither ſo handſome, nor kept in ſuch good order as thoſe at Cairo. Beſides the different manners of kneading the fleſh, of ſuppling the limbs, and of rubbing the body, the Sybarites of this part of the country take great pleaſure in having the ſoles of their feet rubbed, in their own houſes, with pieces of pumice-ſtone. The ſort that is the moſt eſteemed for this uſe is of a blackiſh caſt; it is ſhaped like a ſhuttle cut with a feather-edge on one ſide, and a flat ſurface is left on the other. This ſhape is the moſt convenient for the hand of the perſon who applies the friction. The flat ſide, or the bottom, is ſtriped with deep denticulations, which give it the roughneſs of a large file, and which ſcrape the ſoles of the feet in a ſuperior manner.

The pieces of pumice-ſtone thus formed are called in Arabic *el hakkē* The beſt are ſaid to come from Paleſtine. The operation of having the ſoles of the feet roughly rubbed is one of the chief pleaſures of the Egyptians; but at firſt it is inſupportable to Europeans, and occaſions involuntary motions and ſtartings, which are excited by the ſenſibility of the parts. After a certain time, theſe too delicate ſenſations are no longer felt; and at length this operation becomes agreeable, eſpecially when it is performed by an experienced hand.

Intoxicating quality of Hemp.

Hemp is cultivated in the plains of theſe countries; but it is not ſpun into thread as in Europe, although it might probably anſwer for that purpoſe. It is, nevertheleſs, a plant very much in uſe. For want of intoxicating liquors, the Arabs and Egyptians compoſe from it different preparations, which throw them into a ſort of pleaſing inebriety, a ſtate of reverie that inſpires gaiety, and occaſions agreeable dreams. This kind of annihilation of the faculty of thinking, this kind of ſlumber of the ſoul, bears no reſemblance to the intoxication produced by wine or ſtrong liquors, and

* Repreſentations of all theſe performances frequently occur in the illuminated MSS. whence ſeveral examples are given in the firſt and ſecond volumes of the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Engliſh.

† In Bibl. Harl. inſig. 1527.

‡ Another painting, repreſenting a girl tumbling upon her hand to the muſic, occurs in a MSS. in the Cotton Library, marked Domitian, A II.; which is nearly as ancient as that above mentioned.

and the French language affords no terms by which it can be expreſſed. The Arabs give the name of *keif* to this voluptuous vacuity of mind, this ſort of faſcinating ſtupor.

The preparation moſt in uſe from this hemp is made by pounding the fruits with their membranous capſules; the paſte reſulting therefrom is baked, with honey, pepper, and nutmeg, and this ſweetmeat is then ſwallowed in pieces of the ſize of a nut. The poor, who ſooth their miſery by the ſtupefaction produced by hemp, content themſelves with bruiſing the capſules of the ſeeds in water, and eating the paſte. The Egyptians alſo eat the capſules without any preparation, and they likewiſe mix them with tobacco for ſmoking. At other times they reduce only the capſules and piſtils to a fine powder, and throw away the ſeeds. This powder they mix with an equal quantity of tobacco, and ſmoke the mixture in a ſort of pipe, a very ſimple, but coarſe imitation of the Perſian pipe. It is nothing more than the ſhell of a cocoa-nut hollowed and filled with water, through which a pungent and intoxicating ſmoke is inhaled. This manner of ſmoking is one of the moſt ordinary paſtimes of the women in the ſouthern part of Egypt.

All theſe preparations, as well as the parts of the plant that ſerve to make them, are known under the Arabic name of *haſchiſch*, which properly ſignifies *herb*, as if this plant were the herb, or plant of plants. The *haſchiſch*, the conſumption of which is very conſiderable, is to be met with in all the markets. When it is meant to deſignate the plant itſelf, unconnected with its virtues and its uſe, it is called *haſſé*.

Although the hemp of Egypt has much reſemblance to ours, it, nevertheleſs, differs from it in ſome characters which appear to conſtitute a particular ſpecies. On an attentive compariſon of this hemp with that of Europe, it may be remarked, that its ſtalk is not near ſo high; that it acquires in thickneſs what it wants in height; that the port or habit of the plant is rather that of a ſhrub, the ſtem of which is frequently more than two inches in circumference, with numerous and alternate branches adorning it down to the very root. Its leaves are alſo not ſo narrow, and leſs dentated or toothed. The whole plant exhales a ſtronger ſmell, and its fructification is ſmaller, and at the ſame time more numerous than in the European ſpecies.

Miraculous Statue.

In the moſque (at *Tomieh*) there is ſhown a camel in ſtone, which is ſeen to turn towards Mecca at the time when the caravan of pilgrims ſets out from Cairo, and to turn back towards Cairo when it leaves Mecca. Such is the fable related by the inhabitants of *Tomieh*; and this gives ſome celebrity to their town. I had not an opportunity of examining this miraculous ſtatue.

Fertility of the Soil in Upper Egypt—Its Agriculture.

There is certainly no country in the world where the ſoil is more productive than in Egypt. However, when, as ſome ancient and modern authors have affirmed, its produce in wheat is carried to one hundred, two hundred, and even as far as three hundred, for one, it is extended far beyond the common average. On the other hand, thoſe who have aſſerted that a meaſure of corn, ſown in the ground, produced only tenfold, have ſtopped far ſhort of the truth. On this ſubject I collected and compared the moſt accurate information; the reſult was, that, one year with another, a crop of corn yields from five and twenty to thirty for one. And it is important to obſerve,

ſerve, that it is not here meant to count the number of grains contained in an ear, produced from a particular ſingle ſeed, but that I am ſpeaking of the entire harveſt, of the maſs of corn that it furniſhes in a given diſtrict; ſo that each meaſure ſown, yields a crop of from five and twenty to thirty meaſures. In extraordinary years, favoured by circumſtances, the land laid down in corn gives a produce of fifty for one. At *Néguadé* I was even aſſured that, ſix or ſeven years previous to my arrival, a cultivator had reaped a hundred and fifty times the ſeed ſown; but this obſervation, ſuppoſing it to be correct, applying only to a ſolitary and particular fact, cannot be included in the general eſtimate. For ſome years the inhabitants had been complaining of the ſcantineſs of their crops; nevertheleſs, during theſe very years, which they conſidered as times of dearth, the land had produced twenty for one.

Such a fertility, which had no need of exaggeration to appear aſtoniſhing, is ſtill ſuſceptible of increaſe. Ignorant and lazy, the Egyptian cultivators knew not how to derive the greateſt advantage from the moſt fruitful ſoil; and the proceſs of watering, which vegetation requires in ſo warm a climate, was neglected, or in a great meaſure forgotten.

However, if it be conſidered that vegetation has no where more ſtrength and activity than in the ſoil of Upper Egypt; if it be remarked that no ſpecies of culture long occupies the ground, and that ſeveral are ſeen to ſucceed each other, and thrive in the ſame year, the inexhauſtible mine of abundance which this ancient land contains in its boſom, cannot fail to be a ſubject of aſtoniſhment.

And this incomparable fertility is ſtill more brilliant in the ſouth than in the north of Egypt. The Thebais, which borders upon the torrid zone, would ſeem, from the heat of the ſun by which it is warmed, from the maſſes of rocks by which it is ſurrounded, and which reflect and concentrate the heat, and from its elevated ſituation, more difficult to irrigate, to be deſtitute of verdure and incapable of yielding rich crops: it is, nevertheleſs, infinitely more fertile than the moiſt ſoil of the Delta. Its produce of every kind is more ſurpriſing. It is ſhaded by a greater number of fruit-trees, forming, in ſome meaſure, foreſts not very cloſely planted, which maintain a conſtant coolneſs, and under the ſhade of which the traveller may either take repoſe, or proceed on his way.

Beſides the vegetative ſtrength of a privileged ſoil, the manner in which the Egyptians ſow corn is alſo one of the cauſes of its great multiplication. It is obvious that the method of ſowing thick, perhaps neceſſary in cold and compact ground, would be prejudicial in a warm ſoil exuberant with vegetation. Accordingly, the ſeed is very ſparingly ſcattered in the fields of Egypt. The ſower walks behind the plough, and ſtrews in the ſmall furrow it makes, a portion of grain barely neceſſary, which the plough covers in tracing another furrow.

In this manner there is no ſeed loſt; there is none that, as in our country, ſeems to be thrown purpoſely to feed the birds. The ſtalks, arranged in drills, and at a proper diſtance from each other, as well as the roots that ſupport them, eaſily receive the impreſſions of the air and the ſun; and the ears, being neither confined nor ſmothered, are healthy and ſtrong; the grains with which they are filled ſoon become plump and luxuriant, and none of them ever prove abortive or diſeaſed. Neither are the fields overrun by a great number of plants which, under the generic name of weeds, are, in the greater part of our fields, a real ſcourge to the harveſts. The corn is

ſown pure as it is reaped; it is not mixed, in the ſame field, with different ſpecies of grain, which, though of the ſame genus, yet not ripening at the ſame period, can yield nothing but a mixture, as unproductive to the cultivator, as it is unprofitable to the conſumer.

A LETTER FROM DR GUTHRIE OF ST PETERSBURGH TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BUCHAN, ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE SCOTS.

MY LORD,

I Perceive that the firſt Volume of the Tranſactions of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland begins with an Inquiry into the name of the inhabitants; and beg permiſſion to remark, that although the Greeks called the nomade people, now known to us by the name of Tartars, by the appellation of Σκυθαι, which the learned author of the paper alluded to above, ſuppoſes might have been the Grecian pronounciation of the Celtic word *Scuits*, or wanderers; yet this was by no means the name they gave themſelves, as Heroditus, in his fourth Book Melpomene, expreſsly tells us, that the Scythians called themſelves *Scolotes*. Now ſuppoſing they were a people from the Celtic ſtock like ourſelves, which I have little doubt of, their real name furniſhes a very ſimple derivation of *Scots*, for by merely changing the *l* into *t*, as it may have very poſſibly been originally pronounced, (a very ſlight error in the perſon who firſt took it down in writing, or in the copyiſts ſince, would make the trifling difference,) you have immediately *Scototes*, which when pronounced ſhort muſt be *Scots*.

I am your Lordſhip's very
humble Servant,
MATTHEW GUTHRIE.

St Peterſburgh, Sept. 5th. 1794.

P. S It is remarkable likewiſe that ſome of the Scythian hords practiſed the ſame cuſtom of painting their bodies, which we are aſſured by J. Cæſar, Pomp. Mela, Pliny, Tacitus, A. Marcellinus, and a number of other claſſic authors, once obtained amongſt the Celts in both South and North Britain. Theſe hords were the Dacæ and Sarmatians whom Pliny ſays both painted their bodies like our forefathers.

NOTICE OF THE CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF PHILIP STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

From the firſt volume of the works of Horace Walpole Earl of Orford.

FEW men have been born with a brighter ſhow of parts: few men have beſtowed more cultivation on their natural endowments; and the world has ſeldom been more juſt in its admiration both of genuine and improved talents. A model yet more rarely beheld, was that of a prince of wits who employed more application on forming a ſucceſſor, than to perpetuate his own renown—yet, though the peer in queſtion not only laboured by daily precepts to educate his heir, but drew up for his uſe a code of inſtitution, in which no ſecret of his doctrine was withheld, he was not only ſo unfortunate as to behold a total miſcarriage of his lectures, but the ſyſtem itſelf appeared ſo ſuperficial, ſo trifling, and ſo illaudable, that mankind began to wonder at what they had admired in the preceptor, and to queſtion whether the dictator of ſuch tinſel injunctions had really poſſeſſed thoſe brilliant qualifications which had ſo long maintained him

him unrivalled on the throne of wit and fashion. Still will the impartial examiner do justice, and distinguish between the legislator of that little fantastic aristocracy which calls itself *the great world*, and the intrinsic genius of a nobleman who was an ornament to his order, an elegant orator, an useful statesman, a perfect but no servile courtier, and an author whose writings, when separated from his impertinent institutes of education, deserve, for the delicacy of their wit and Horatian irony, to be ranged with the purest classics of the courts of Augustus and Louis quatorze. His papers in Common Sense and The World might have given jealousy to the sensitive Addison; and though they do not rival that original writer's fund of natural humour, they must be allowed to touch with consummate knowledge the affected manners of high life. They are short scenes of genteel comedy, which, when perfect, is the most rare of all productions.

His papers in recommendation of Johnson's dictionary were models of that polished elegance which the pedagogue was pretending to ascertain, and which his own style was always heaving to overload with tautology and the most barbarous confusion of tongues. The friendly patronage was returned with ungrateful rudeness by the proud pedant; and men smiled, without being surprised, at seeing a bear worry his dancing-master.

Even Lord Chesterfield's poetical trifles, of which a few specimens remain in some songs and epigrams, were marked by his idolized graces, and with his acknowledged wit. His speeches courted the former, and the latter never forsook him to his latest hours. His entrance into the world was announced by his bon-mots, and his closing lips dropped repartees that sparkled with his juvenile fire.

Such native parts deserved higher application. Lord Chesterfield took no less pains to be the phœnix of fine gentlemen, than Tully did to qualify himself for shining as the first orator, magistrate, and philosopher of Rome. Both succeeded: Tully immortalized his name; Lord Chesterfield's reign lasted a little longer than that of a fashionable beauty. His son, like Cromwell's, was content to return to the plough, without authority, and without fame.

Besides his works collected and published by Doctor Maty, his Lordship had begun "Memoirs of his own "Time."—How far he proceeded on such a work I cannot say; nor whether farther than a few characters of some eminent persons, which have since been printed, and which are no shining proof that Lord Chesterfield was an excellent historic painter. From his private familiar letters one should expect much entertainment, if most of those published by Maty did not damp such hopes. Some few at the end of his correspondence with his son justly deserve admiration.

NOTICE OF ROBERT LORD CLIVE.

From the same.

THIS Lord, who was styled by policy a heaven-born hero, and whom policy alone would canonize, would never have been an author, if he could have silenced opposition as completely as he removed opponents in India. Yet was he qualified, like Cæsar, either to write or conquer. Still one, who neither reverences Roman usurpations in Gaul, nor Spanish massacres in Mexico, will never allow his pen to applaud the invasions and depredations of his countrymen in India. Suffered to traffic as merchants,

chants, we have butchered, ſtarved, plundered and enſlaved, the ſubjects and provinces of lawful princes; and all the imported diamonds of the eaſt cannot out-blaze the crimſon that ought to ſtain our cheeks, or the indignation that ought to have fired them, when more recent Machiavels have called for applauſe on their devaſtations. But as Cæſar's conqueſts lifted the yoke on the neck of Rome, Indian gold has undermined the Engliſh conſtitution; for, when heaven inflicts heroes on mankind, it generally accompanies them with their conſequences, the loſs of liberty—to the vanquiſhed, certainly; to the victorious, often!

GENEALOGY OF THE ABERCORN FAMILY.

From Walpoliana, Vol. II.

I HAVE fallen into ſome miſtakes for want of a proper genealogy of the Abercorn family.

[The following little memoir, remitted to the editor by an ingenious correſpondent in Ireland, will ſerve to rectify thoſe miſtakes, and will at the ſame time prove intereſting to the admirers of the Memoires de Grammont, perhaps the moſt witty and amuſing of literary productions. Mr Walpole's chief errors occur p. 75 and 273, in which he ſuppoſes George to be the eldeſt ſon, and thus perplexes ſeveral of the anecdotes.]

"James, ſecond Lord Hamilton, married Mary, daughter of James III. and by her had James, third Lord Hamilton, firſt Earl of Arran. His ſon James was ſecond Earl of Arran and Duke of Chatelheraut, whoſe eldeſt ſon James became inſane, John, the ſecond ſon, was created Marquis of Hamilton in 1599.

"The third ſon, Claud, was, in 1585, created Lord Paiſley, and his eldeſt ſon, James, was made Earl of Abercorn in 1606. By Mariana, daughter of Lord Boyd, he had five ſons and three daughters.

"The three eldeſt ſons failing of iſſue, the title of Abercorn afterwards fell to the deſcendants of Sir George, the fourth ſon. (Alexander, the fifth ſon, became a count of the empire, and ſettled in Germany, where his poſterity ſtill remain.)

"Sir George Hamilton, fourth ſon of James, firſt Earl of Abercorn, married Mary *, third ſiſter to James, firſt

* "Her nieces, daughters of James, Duke of Ormond, Lady Mary, wife of the Earl of Devonſhire, and Lady Elizabeth, ſecond wife of the Earl of Cheſterfield, were the reigning beauties of the age. There are pictures of both in the preſent Earl of Ormond's caſtle at Kilkenny. Lady Cheſterfield was of a delicate form and low ſtature; her daughter married John, Earl of Strathmore.

"The ſcandalous chronicles of thoſe times charge her huſband, the Earl of Cheſterfield, with having cauſed her to take the ſacrament upon her innocence, reſpecting any intimacy with the Duke of York, and having then bribed his chaplain to put poiſon into the ſacramental cup, of which ſhe died. His ſon, Lord Stanhope, by his third wife (father of Lord Cheſterfield the author), married Gertrude Saville, daughter of the Marquis of Halifax. The Marquis and Earl quarrelled, and the latter made his ſon bring his wife to Litchfield, breaking off all intercourſe between the families. Lady Stanhope had always on her toilette her father's "Advice to a Daughter:" her father-in-law took it up one day, and wrote in the title-page, "Labour in vain." On her ſide, the lady made her ſervant out of livery carry in his pocket a bottle of wine, another of water, and a cup; and whenever ſhe dined or ſupped in company with her father-in-law, either at his own houſe or abroad, ſhe never would drink but of thoſe liquors, from her ſervant's hand, as a hint to the Earl, and ſociety preſent, of what his lordſhip was ſuſpected of having effected by a ſacred beverage."

firſt Duke of Ormond (ſhe died in 1680), and by her he had,

"1. James, groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. and colonel of a regiment. Being on board the fleet with the Duke of York, a cannon-ball carried off his leg, and he died the 6th of June, 1673. From him ſprings the preſent Earl of Abercorn.

"2. George, Count Hamilton, a marechal de camp in the French ſervice. He married Frances Jennings, ſiſter to the Ducheſs of Marlborough, and left three daughters; Elizabeth, wedded to Viſcount Roſs; Frances, to Viſcount Dillon; Mary, to Viſcount Kingſland.

"(By which laſt marriage the pictures I ſaw at Tarvey, Lord Kingſland's houſe, came to him. I particularly recollect the portraits of Count Hamilton and his brother Antony; and two of Madame Grammont, one taken in her youth, the other in an advanced age.)

"3. The third ſon of Sir George was Antony, who followed King James into France, where he died a lieutenant-general.

"4. Thomas, a captain in the ſea-ſervice, died in New England.

"5. Richard, died a lieutenant-general in France.

"6. John, a colonel, ſlain at the battle of Aghrim.

"As Sir George Hamilton was governor of the caſtle of Nenagh in 1649, from that, and his affinity to the Duke of Ormond, it has been concluded that his children were all born in Ireland*.

"He had alſo three daughters.

"1. Elizabeth, wedded to Philibert, Count de Grammont, by whom ſhe had a daughter, who became the wife of Henry, Earl of Stafford. Tradition reports that Grammont, having attached, if not engaged, himſelf to Miſs Hamilton, went off abruptly for France; that Count [George] Hamilton purſued and overtook him at Dover, when he thus addreſſed him: "My dear friend, I believe you have forgot a circumſtance that ſhould take place before your return to France." To which Grammont anſwered, "True, my dear friend; what a memory I have! I quite forgot that I was to marry your ſiſter; but I will inſtantly accompany you back to London, and rectify that forgetfulneſs." It is hardly requiſite to add, that the witty Count de Grammont is not recorded to have been a man of perſonal courage.

"2. Lucy, married to Sir Donogh O'Brien, of Lemineagh.

"3. Margaret, to Matthew Forde, Eſq. of Coolgraney, Wexford.

"(With his deſcendant at Seaford, county Down, I ſaw the picture of Count [George] Hamilton, dreſſed in the French uniform; the painting not near ſo good as that in the Kingſland family.)

"Frances Jennings, widow of Count Hamilton, was ſecondly married to Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel. She died at his houſe in Paradiſe-row, Dublin, I think in the year 1736. Her death was occaſioned by her falling out of her bed upon the floor, in a winter's night; and being too feeble to riſe or to call, was found in the morning ſo periſhed with cold, that ſhe died in a few hours.

She was of very low ſtature, and extremely thin; and had not the leaſt trace in her features of having ever been a beauty."

REMARKABLE

* He afterwards went abroad, and did not return till the reſtoration, when he was created a baronet. Dougl. Peer. Sir George himſelf was probably born in Scotland. Any of his children, born between 1649 and 1660, may claim a foreign birth. *Edit.*

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF NAIVETE AND IGNORANCE.

From the ſame.

I Heard, while in France, a riſible inſtance of naiveté and ignorance. Three young ladies, much of an age, were boarded in a convent, where they contracted a moſt fond friendſhip for each other, and made up their little reſolutions never to part as long as they lived. But how contrive this, when in a few years their parents would take them out of the nunnery, and would marry them to different huſbands?

After repeated deliberations, it was diſcovered that the only way of remaining in conſtant union was, that all the three ſhould wed one and the ſame huſband. Upon further inquiry and diſcuſſion this was obſerved to be contrary to law; and at length the wiſeſt head of the three obſerved, that they might all marry the Great Turk. A letter was compoſed in great form, the reſult of the choiceſt eloquence of all the three, explaining the tender friendſhip which united them, and the choice they had made of him for their huſband. They added, that as ſoon as they had received their firſt communion, they would ſet out for Conſtantinople, and begged that all might be prepared for their reception.

Delighted with this expedient, the three friends ſent off their letter to the poſt-office with this direction: *To Mr Great Turk, at his Seraglio, Conſtantinople. By Lyons.* The oddity of the direction was the occaſion of the letter being opened, and of the diſcovery of this great plot.

LIST OF BOOKS PRINTED AT STRAWBERRY-HILL.

From the ſame.

ODES by Mr Gray, 1757. 1100, 4to.
Part of Hentzner, 12mo. 1757. 220.
Royal and Noble Authors, 12mo. 1758. 300.
Fugitive Pieces, ditto. 200.
Whitworth's Ruſſia, ditto. 700.
Spence's Parallel, ditto. 700.
Bentley's Lucan, 4to. 1759. 500.
Anecdotes of Painting, 1761. 600.
Second Edition, ditto
Herbert's Life, 4to. 1764. 200.
Lady Temple's Poems, 1764. 100.
Cornelie Tragedie, 12mo. 1768. 200. 150 went to Paris.
Myſterious Mother, 12mo. 1768. 50 copies.
Hoyland's Poems, 12mo. 1769. 300.
Memoires de Grammont, 4to. 1771. 100. 30 went to Paris
Letters of Edward VI. 4to. 1771. 200.
Miſcellaneous Antiquities, 4to. 1772. 500.
Mr Fitzpatrick's Dorinda; and Fox's Verſes to Mrs Crew, 1775. 300.
The Sleepwalker Com. 1778. 75 copies.
Letter to Editor of Chatterton, 1779. 200.
Mr Miller's Verſes to Lady Hor. Waldegrave, 1780. 150.
Fourth Vol. of Anecdotes of Painting. 600, l. Printed in 1770, not publiſhed till 1780.
Mr Jones's Ode on Lord Althorp's Marriage, 1781. 250
Letter from Thomas Walpole, 4to. 1781. 120.
Tranſlation by the Duke of Nivernois, 1785, 400. 200 went to Paris.

The above liſt of books was copied in Mr Walpole's preſence.

We ſelect the following Article from the Firſt Number of a new Periodical Publication, intitled the "FARMERS MAGAZINE," *a work excluſively devoted to Agriculture and Rural Affairs; to be publiſhed Quarterly.*

ON THE SUBSETTING OF LAND.

Addreſſed to the Conductors of the Farmers Magazine.

GENTLENEN,

I Peruſed your proſpectus with a great deal of pleaſure, and rejoice that the nineteenth century is to be introduced with ſuch an uſeful publication. I truſt it is an evidence of the progreſs of knowledge, which is faſt ſpreading amongſt all ranks, and hope that you will experience a liberal ſupport from the cultivators of the ſoil, both in this and the ſiſter kingdom.

Among the benefits which our profeſſion will receive from a work excluſively devoted to their information and inſtruction, is the opportunity it affords of diſcuſſing every ſubject connected with rural œconomy. In Newſpapers and Magazines of a miſcellaneous nature, theſe ſubjects were formerly overlooked, as people thought it unneceſſary to convey their remarks through ſuch precarious and neglected channels. Your publication, however, preſents a ſure road to attention, a circumſtance of particular importance to thoſe whoſe intereſt is affected by the ſubjects diſcuſſed.

Under this impreſſion, I beg leave to tranſmit you ſome obſervations, upon a queſtion which I conſider as materially connected with the proſperity of agriculture in this and every other country: Namely,—Whether tenants ought to be allowed liberty of ſubſetting their farms, where they have not agreed to denude themſelves of that liberty. That they have not ſuch a right by common law, is a doctrine lately advanced, and I believe partially confirmed by a few deciſions of our ſupreme court; but taking the matter in the abſtract, theſe deciſions, unſupported as they are by Statute law, cannot have further weight againſt the right, than merely what ought to be attached to the collected voice of an equal number of individuals of the ſame knowledge and information.

In the agricultural ſurvey of an eaſtern county, highly celebrated for ſuperiority in rural ſcience, the learned and reſpectable perſonage employed to draw up the work, ſays, (p. 128 of the Quarto edition,) "it is now an underſtood principle at common law, that unleſs the tenant ſhall ſtipulate this power, and that there ſhall be a ſpecial covenant to that effect in the leaſe, he can neither aſſign nor ſubſet; or, in other words, if the leaſe ſhall be ſilent upon this point, the tenant has no ſuch power:" and he afterwards adds, that "the principles upon which this rule has been eſtabliſhed, ſeems to me to be grounded upon good ſenſe and ſound policy."

By the word *now* in the firſt part of the quotation, it appears that this rule has been but lately eſtabliſhed, and that the law of Scotland was formerly interpreted in a different manner. But by whom has the alteration been introduced? Was it enacted by the three eſtates in parliament aſſembled? No: but by the will of perſons who are themſelves proprietors of land, and who probably have imbibed old feudal prejudices, which prevents them from obſerving that ſuch a rule, (for we will not call it a law,) contributes to ſink the ſpirit of the tenantry, and to ſtop the progreſs of agricultural improvements.

Mr Erſkine, in his Inſtitutes of the law of Scotland, ſeems to entertain a different opinion upon this point, and

and it is ſurpriſing that the juriſdiction act, which aboliſhed the old feudal rule, that a vaſſal could not be received on an eſtate without the conſent of the ſuperior, did not alſo aboliſh the feudal clauſes in leaſes, prohibiting a ſubſet of land, or in other words, do away the power retained by proprietors, to prevent any perſon from poſſeſſing land, whether they had their permiſſion or not, which is exactly ſimilar to the feudal rule, that a vaſſal could not be received without the conſent of the ſuperior. In this reſpect the Ruſſian boor is ſuperior to the Britiſh farmer, for, according to the ingenious Mr Tooke, it is perfectly indifferent to the owner of the eſtate, in what manner and by what means the boor procures his livelihood, ſo he do but regularly pay his *obrok*, or rent; and that under this adjuſtment the latter is in ſome ſort his own maſter, being free to diſpoſe of his activity, as well as of the ſhare of the ſoil committed to him. Were tenants in this country allowed in like manner to alienate their property, and to change their ſituation, they would certainly poſſeſs no more right than is already enjoyed by the reſt of the community.

But what injury would the landed intereſt ſuſtain from the exerciſe of ſuch a right? Would the rent be leſs ſecured, or the preſtations of the leaſe more imperfectly implemented, when the tenant alienated and diſpoſed his leaſe in favours of another? An unprejudiced perſon would rather be led to think that additional obligations would create additional ſecurity for the faithful diſcharge of the burthens originally contracted, than that any injury would be ſuſtained by the alienation of the leaſe, and the change of the tenant.

We come now to the remark, that the withholding a right to ſubſet is founded in good ſenſe and ſound policy; and we may enquire where the ſenſe or the policy of the refuſal is to be found. In no reſpect can the landlord's intereſt be injured, on the contrary, as already ſaid, it is additionally protected, by two or more perſons being concerned in the tranſaction. The refuſal, therefore, is rather an inſtance of a lack, than a proof of ſenſe, and as for the policy of withholding the right, it is equally undiſcoverable. It is obvious that the majority of ſubſets would proceed from the inability of the original tenant to keep his poſſeſſion, or from a deſire to change his ſituation in life. In the firſt caſe, the farm cannot be properly cultivated, and in the other, the tenant may leave the premiſſes under the management of a ſervant, againſt which practice no law has as yet been eſtabliſhed. In both caſes the property may be deteriorated, and at any rate it will not be improved; whereas if a ſubſet had been allowed, a ſuperior tenant might have been procured, whoſe capital was ſufficient for the undertaking, and whoſe inclinations led him to follow after rural affairs. Again, in the firſt caſe, a perſon is obliged to continue in poſſeſſion till his affairs are totally embarraſſed; and in the other, he muſt abide like a fixture upon the premiſſes, or commit his affairs to the direction of others. Let theſe things be duely conſidered, and the impolicy of withholding the right contended for will be clearly diſcernible.

Under every view of the matter, the landlord cannot be injured by the exerciſe of this right. It may be ſaid he is entitled to chuſe his tenant, and that by ſubſetting he may get a diſagreeable perſon upon his eſtate. Theſe objections have little weight, for whoever is the tenant in poſſeſſion, the original Leſſee is bound for the faithful obſervance of all the preſtations; and if theſe are performed, the landlord can have but ſmall concern with the occupant. Beſides, even under the ſtricteſt prohibition, the choice of a tenant is not in a land-

lord's power, while the leaſe goes to heirs general, and it may run through as many hands this way, as if it were permitted to paſs to aſſigns. Even the diſpoſition of the original tenant may change during the courſe of a tack, and a greater alteration of conduct may be experienced, than what would have proceeded from the introduction of a third perſon.

In a word, we conſider it as ſound and equitable doctrine, that if a perſon has not renounced a right to ſubſet, he is, according to the principles of juſtice, upon which law is certainly founded, entitled to the exerciſe of that right. If, on the contrary, he has ſpecifically bound himſelf not to exerciſe it, he of courſe is not entitled to complain, as he has made a law for himſelf; but upon the general queſtion, whether it would be found policy to allow every tenant to alienate his leaſe, in the ſame manner as is done with every other ſpecies of property, we are clear that ſuch a liberty would not prove prejudicial to the landed intereſt, while the public good would be greatly benefited, and improvements forwarded with increaſed rapidity.

I am,

Your's, &c.

A Friend to Improvements.

CHARACTER AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TUSCANS.

From the firſt Volume of Selections from the moſt Celebrated Foreign Literary Journals.

THERE is not a country in Italy which nature has ſo richly endowed with all the properties that have an influence on the happy formation of man as Tuſcany. It is bounded towards the north and eaſt by the Apennine mountains, which not only ſhield it from the froſty winds, but water it with rivers and ſtreams and ſalubrious ſprings. Ever-verdant hills and dales in alternate undulations form the ſurface of the country from one end to the other, becoming thus alone one ſcene of delight both to the bodily and the mental eye. This charming interchange of elevation and deſcent, of hills and vallies, is every where richly productive of all for which the leſſer Aſia and the iſles of Greece are ſo celebrated, as affording the moſt valuable nutriment to mankind; and as to the wines, they are partly improved. What elſe may be wanting to the comfort of life is ſupplied by induſtry and commerce.

As the inhabitants of this favoured climate neither breathe the watery exhalations of the ſlimy Po, nor the ſteams of Veſuvius, ſo keeping the mean betwixt the ſluggiſh dulneſs of the Lombards, and the fiery enthuſiaſm of the Neapolitans, they are fitted by nature for whatever requires underſtanding and dexterity. As far as hiſtory reaches, they have ever taken the lead of all other European nations in arts and ſciences. To the Romans they taught religion, the theatrical art, manufactures and commerce; and, on the return of light, after a univerſal darkneſs of ſeveral ages, not only the imitative arts, but likewiſe hiſtory, poetry, and rhetoric, mathematics and phyſics, here found their firſt reſtorers.

Florence is both the centre and the capital of this renowned nation. He that traverſes Italy, and ſurveys this city, with its circumjacent territories, is immediately convinced that a totally different genius here prevails among mankind. Regularity, ornament, and fine taſte, pervade their public places, ſtreets, and villas, the ſtatues, libraries, and galleries both in public and private edifices. The people are every where civil; and though, in their expreſſion, one hears a diſagreeable aſpiration, more

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or leſs, according to the various diſtricts of the ſtate; yet their ſpeech itſelf is ſo genuine and regular, ſo full of ingenious proverbs and happy phraſes, that, with all the corruptions which the reading and imitation of French writings have introduced, it may ſtill be conſidered as the beſt living ſource of genuine language.

The Florentine loves employment, is very diligent and induſtrious. Where he has a proſpect of but a ſmall gain, or of advantageouſly reaching his aim, he is not to be diſcouraged by the method he muſt purſue or the pains it may coſt him; no delay, no obſtacle can make him ſlacken his induſtry or abate his ardour, though he ſee with his keen perceptions the improbability of ſucceſs. He then deſiſts as readily and without murmuring, from the farther proſecution of his project, as he is ingenious in the invention of ſome other proceſs. To this induſtry of the Florentines we are indebted for the riſe of experimental philoſophy; and their opulence in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was a ſignal effect of it.

They are contented with a little, and are immoderately diſpoſed to joy. Half a dozen of wretched ponies, or a couple of old-faſhioned chaiſes running a race, or a match at tennis, is a grand ſpectacle at Florence, and ſufficient to make the town elate with pleaſure. Happy the prince who has ſuch a people to govern! It coſts him but little to attain his wiſhes, and to change every diſcontent that may ariſe among them into pleaſure and ſatisfaction.

Among ſo contented and induſtrious a people great crimes are exceedingly rare. A man muſt have reſided many years in Florence and in general in Tuſcany, if he can ſpeak of three or four murders or conſiderable robberies. Nothing ſeems more uſeleſs here, ſays the famous count Carli, in his Saggio politico ed economico ſopra la Toſcana, than the officers of juſtice; and nothing does ſo much honour to the wiſdom and benignity of the reigning grand duke, as the abolition of capital puniſhments among ſo tractable a people.

The difference remarked by Plato between Athens and Thebes in Greece, holds good in ſome meaſure in Tuſcany between Florence and Piſa. Perhaps this may be partly attributed to the vapours ariſing from the numerous canals and dikes that run through the plains of Piſa; perhaps too the weſt-winds, ſo prevalent here, and blowing from the iſlands that abound in iron, may contribute to it. Certain it is, that the Piſans are very diſtinguiſhable from the Florentines by a certain ferocity and hardneſs apparent on all occaſions. Throughout the whole of the Florentine hiſtory no inſtance can be ſhewn of ſuch an extraordinary cruelty as that with which the Piſans deſtroyed count Ugolino della Gherardeſca, with his innocent children. They have often given evident proofs of their hard diſpoſitions, ſince the ſea-fight off the tower of Melora, in their well-known bridge-plays or rather murderous games, which are happily now aboliſhed. The ſpirit and rage of party, they uſed to exhibit on theſe occaſions, was of a peculiar nature. For more than a month, as long as the preparations and the play laſted, huſbands parted from their wives, and fathers abandoned their ſons, whenever they adhered to different parties. Completely armed in a coat of mail, and with a ſwinging bludgeon in their hand, they came upon the bridge acroſs the Arno, one party at one end and the other at the other, both inſpired with a furious thirſt of ſlaughter; and whoever did not ſubmit or yield by force of heavy blows, was either felled to the ground, or caſt headlong into the river. It frequently happened that the combatants could not

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hear the voice of them that yielded, for very fury; and then the blows were repeated by the victors till the vanquished gave up the ghost. Such a case actually happened, when the reigning grand duke was for the first time present at this savage spectacle.

Siena, the capital of a particular duchy, is extensive, thinly peopled, and poor. Yet the pure air of the hills on which it stands, inspires its inhabitants with a chearful and lively spirit. Plays and games of chance, diversions, and dancing, leave them no leisure for thinking on their poverty or repining at their wretchedness. Poetry, metaphysics, and works of ingenuity, have usurped the place of the spirit of commerce, of arts and manufactures, of courage and wealth, for which they were formerly so conspicuous. They still boast of the imaginary phantom of their ancient greatness. To be a member of their grand council, to bring into the world a handsome poem, or to solve an ingenious question, can so inflate the imagination of a Sienese, that he shall actually conceive himself to be a great and happy being. Hence arose the taunting proverb, *aver bevuto a fonte branda*, to have an overweening imagination. Lippisings, in his poem, "Malmantile racqui stato," canto iv. 26. relates of a Sienese, of the name of Perlone, that he almost thought himself to be dead, and accounts for it thus:

"Perch' egli e un di quei matti alla Sanese,
Ch' han sempre mescolato del cattivo.

Siena has, notwithstanding, produced in all ages men of great fame in literature, in the army, and in the church; and it cannot be denied, that its inhabitants excell many other nations of Italy in intellectual capacity, and mental endowments. Count Richecourt, who many years governed this country in the name of the late emperor, used to say, that for forming a perfect species of mankind, he could wish, that the Sienese women would marry with men of Pisa, and the Pisanese women take husbands from the men of Siena.

The rest of the towns, containing mines, in Tuscany, such as Volterra, Arezzo, Cortona, had nothing distinguishing enough for rendering them famous and rich, before they were despoiled of their liberty by the Florentines. Nature has endowed these people with an eminent capacity for arts and agriculture. If they had only proceeded, as they began, to profit by the advantages their wise law-giver granted them for the encouragement of agriculture and trade, they would have had no need to palliate their splendid indigence by the study of Etruscan antiquities and useless genealogies.

Pestoia, Priscia, Prato, and this whole valley, nourish an industrious people, who beneficially employ themselves in agriculture and manufactures. All the other districts of Tuscany increase the materials of the national commerce by the culture of land, vineyards, and silk, and in every corner people are found, expert in promoting the particular and the general welfare.

To what a height of prosperity might not such a country arise, the inhabitants whereof are fitted and disposed to the particular arts of life! where the nobility, who in the other states of Italy are only employed in contriving how they may waste their lives in idleness and sleep, contribute their utmost to the general prosperity!

The Tuscan nobility is very numerous. They do not here confine themselves merely to the peculiar use of a peerage in all governments, in being the intermediate class between the prince and the people, in promoting arts, manufactures, and commerce by their luxury, in serving as a restraint upon the people by their dignity and the reverence that is paid them, and in providing such persons for

for the administration of affairs as may be of eminent service, more from ambition than interest, either in war or in peace; but they are here of great advantage besides, by busying themselves in commerce. The Tuscan nobility are not of that idle opinion that trade contaminates noble blood. They make not the least hesitation to study it in the compting-house of the merchant, and afterwards to carry it on in their own names. The Florentines, who have for so many ages past been greatly advanced beyond the rest of Tuscany in ingenuity and industry, have herein transcended the bounds of the common origin of nobility, by making it a law, that no family can be admitted among the nobility, who cannot bring proof that they have heretofore been enrolled in the guild register of the silkmen or clothiers. This particular trait is of itself sufficient to give a perfect insight into their character. How happy would it be for the useless nobility of oppressed nations, if they had but the courage to introduce so advantageous a maxim!

The only instance whereby the nobility of Tuscany has hitherto given a considerable wound to the public weal, is the right of primogeniture, and the fidei-commisses. In a country which can only attain to its utmost degree of prosperity by means of commerce, the goods and capitals should neither be unalienably annexed to certain families, nor limited to a certain number of heirs. This evil too the wise regent, by a law enacted some months ago, has happily abolished at least for the future, and thus complied with the wishes of all true patriots.

Leghorn is a mart constructed on the most refined principles of which the spirit of commerce is capable, and provided with a large and secure harbour. The advantageous situation and extraordinary freedom enjoyed here by all the nations of the world, are the causes that this agreeable city is become, in so short a time, the general depository of Levantine and European products. The number of vessels that annually land here, may be computed from the considerable income of the capitano della Bocca, who for every ship that arrives receives about the value of five shillings. Hence it is no wonder that great fortunes are made, and that the possessors of millions are very frequently met with. Many millions of scudi are in circulation in this town. It is a pleasure to see how, without intermission, ships from all parts of the world are either unloading or taking fresh commodities on board, how full the enormous magazines are of goods from the Levant, the Indies, and all parts of Europe, how busy the brokers are, and what vast sums of money are, by the exchange of this place, carried into circulation over the whole surface of the earth.

Count Carli is surprised, and lays it to the blame of the Tuscans, that of the great number of millionaries at Leghorn, there is not more than two or three of them of their own people, and that all the rest are foreigners. Had he reflected, that this is likewise the case in many other famous marts of trade of much greater countries; how short the period of time is, since Leghorn has been visited by all trading nations, and how small the original capital of a Tuscan millionary must be; he would rather have had reason to wonder how even but one Tuscan should in so short a time have acquired such great wealth. The majority of the foreign merchants are come hither with large capitals, either as heads or branches of substantial mercantile houses in Provence, in England, in Portugal, and other countries. It seldom indeed appears to a foreigner, when he has seen such enormous riches at Leghorn, and with this great idea in his mind, travels through the impoverished

riſhed towns of Volterra, Arezzo, Cortona, and Siena. Nothing is more natural than for him to blame the ſluggiſhneſs of the inhabitants of theſe cities in not profiting by their vicinity to this próductive golden mine. But he might perhaps be miſtaken. The evil lies by no means in the inactivity of the inhabitants, but in the ancient conſtitution of the country, which it was ever the aim of Duke Leopold to aboliſh by degrees.

Tuſcany, as every one knows, was formerly, as it were, a foreſt of republics, who were inceſſantly at war, and had nothing more in view than how one could get the aſcendant over the other. Each diſtinct republic or city, nay every village almoſt, conducted itſelf by its own laws and ſtatutes, which in regard to politics were as contrary as poſſible to the intereſts of their neighbouring rivals. Hence aroſe innumerable burdens and taxes, which were laid on perſons and commodities paſſing through the narrow confines of theſe free-ſtates. After theſe petty ſtates had fallen under the dominion of the Florentines, it became neceſſary to the general welfare, to treat the conquered territories as members of the aggregate body, and by the abolition of the ancient ſtatutes and cuſtoms, to open the way for the due circulation of commerce through the various channels from one end of it to the other. But this did not ſucceed, and it has been at a ſtand for two centuries and a half. Thus the cities ſtill remained engaged in a kind of war among themſelves, and obſtacles were thrown in the way of the communication of commerce almoſt at every ſtep. Thus for example, before a clothier of Cortona receives a bale of wool of 500 pounds weight from Leghorn, which is about 112 miles diſtant, it will have been ten times thoroughly ſearched on the road, and have paid forty-four toll duties, which together amount to the ſum of 31 lires (if the bale be reckoned at 260 lires, at 12 per cent.) To this muſt be added the pay of the tranſport, and the delays of the toll-gatherers, the liberties they take, the tricks they put in practice to extort bribes, before they will give the neceſſary documents and paſſes, and a number of other grievances. We muſt alſo take into the account, that the clothier is obliged to pay juſt as many dues on ſending the ſtuffs or cloths wrought from this bale of wool, for ſale to Leghorn; by this means the price amounts to ſo much, that, from the competition of other cheaper woollens, no purchaſer is to be found. Thus the affair ſtands in all the cities and towns in Tuſcany; and therefore it is no wonder that they reap but little or no fruits from the vicinity of Leghorn.

The grand Duke Leopold, who thoroughly and without prejudice examined into all matters with the eye of a philoſopher, and as ſoon as he was convinced of the truth, reſolutely encountered and conquered every difficulty, broke moſt of the bonds which ignominiouſly confined the hands of his ſubjects, and even in ſome meaſure remedied this complaint by the abolition of pernicious ſtatutes. The communication between one town and another is no longer obſtructed or retarded by any grievous impediment; every Tuſcan carries the fruit of his labour, ſubject to ſmall duties, to market at Leghorn, and manifeſt proofs of the rapid growth of arts and agriculture are every where ſeen.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM LORD HARDWICKE TO JAMES MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE *.

MY LORD, *6th April*, 1736.

TO ſee a young Nobleman inquiring after the propereſt methods for his own education, cannot but give one a moſt ſenſible pleaſure, in an age when the far greater part leave that care entirely to others; or, perhaps, do their utmoſt to obſtruct the fruits of it themſelves: on the contrary, ſuch an inquiry ſhews a laudable ſolicitude to aſſiſt the endeavours of parents, and to improve upon the inſtruction of tutors, of which I doubt not but your Lordſhip is ſupplied with the beſt. This would make it the higheſt impertinence in me to ſay one word to you on this topic, if your commands did not arm me with a juſtification.

The important buſineſs of your education ſeems chiefly to conſiſt in three things—your ſtudies, your exerciſes, and your travels. In your ſtudies, your firſt employment will of courſe be the learning of languages, ancient and modern. Without a competent ſkill in the former, you will want the inexpreſſible pleaſure and advantage that can only be drawn from thoſe immortal patterns of nervous beautiful writing, and virtuous action, which Greece and Rome have left us; and without the latter, a man of quality muſt find himſelf frequently at a loſs becomingly to act many parts, both in public and private life, to which his birth and rank do naturally call him. As you proceed farther, permit me to recommend Mathematics to your particular favour; it is of infinite ſervice in variety of affairs, but there is one general uſe of it, which I remember my Lord Bacon ſomewhere mentions—that it tends above all things to fix the attention of youth; for in demonſtration, if a man's mind wander never ſo little, he muſt begin again.

The ſtudy of the Roman Civil Law is what every true friend of your Lordſhip would moſt earneſtly wiſh you to purſue—as the groundwork of the law of moſt countries, and in caſes where their municipal laws have made no ſpecial proviſion, it is their rule of judging: believe me, the benefits you will derive from a ſuperior knowledge of this ſcience are not to be deſcribed within the compaſs of a letter; and as your Lordſhip may poſſibly one day have a ſeat in Parliament, your country will by this means find you the much better qualified for their ſervice, as well as your own. I ſhall be in danger of going farther out of my depth, if I attempt to ſay much about your exerciſes. They require judgment in chooſing, and many of them are highly conducive to ſtrengthening the conſtitution, and forming a graceful behaviour: it ſeems to be a fault of the preſent age, to neglect the manly and warlike exerciſes, and to prefer thoſe which are ſoft and effeminate; the former are certainly a neceſſary part of the education of a man of quality, not to be laid aſide as ſoon as learned, but to be made a habit for life. Hence you will be rendered more apt for military fatigue and diſcipline, if ever the cauſe of your Prince and Country ſhall require you to endure it. And one cannot help obſerving, that it would be much for the honour of the Nobility, as well as the ſecurity of this kingdom, if more, even of thoſe who do not think fit to make War their trade, would however qualify themſelves to perform that honourable ſervice.

To theſe I preſume travelling will ſucceed, not only from the reaſon of the thing, but the faſhion of the times, and it were much to be wiſhed that being in the faſhion was not for the

* Who ſucceeded his father in 1724, and died unmarried at Naples in 1745.

the moſt part the ſole aim of it. It is undoubtedly in itſelf a noble part of inſtruction, as it affords an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Conſtitutions and Intereſts of Foreign Countries, the Courts of their Princes, the genius, trade, and general purſuits of the people. But as things are now managed, what is often ſubſtituted in the room of theſe moſt uſeful inquiries?—Nothing but the infection of their vices and luxury, their arts of dreſſing themſelves and their victuals, and the acquiſition of falſe vitiated taſte in both. To intimate one or two of the many cauſes of this unhappy abuſe, may ſerve juſt to point out the way to avoid it:—One fundamental error is travelling too early; the mind of a young man wants to be fitted and prepared for this kind of cultivation; and, until it is properly opened by ſtudy and learning, he will want light to ſee and obſerve, as well as knowledge to apply, the facts and occurrences met with in foreign countries: without this foundation, a boy may be carried to ſee one of theſe idle ſhews called moving pictures, or the French Court in wax-work, with almoſt as great advantage, and with much more innocence.

Another fatal error is exceſſive expence, to which this part of what is called education is ſuffered to be carried. It is not uncommon to ſee a young Gentleman ſpend more by the year in ſuch a tour, than the income of his eſtate will in prudence afford him the means of doing when ſettled with a family at home! And to what purpoſe?—Not to enable him to learn the more; for it turns him out of the paths of application and attention into thoſe of pleaſure and riot: not to enable him to aſſociate with the beſt company of foreigners, but the moſt luxurious and extravagant of his own countrymen, or with ſuch ſtrangers as will reſort to him only for his money. If the great number of travellers be conſidered, the drain of caſh hereby occaſioned is an apparent detriment to this kingdom, and the miſchief to particular families is irretrievable, by acquiring a habit of expence which their eſtate cannot poſſibly bear, and which will ever be followed by a certain train of conſequences, dangerous to the public as well as private welfare. In former times the people of Britain who travelled were obſerved to return home with their affections the more ſtrongly engaged towards the well-tempered Conſtitution and liberty of their own country, from having obſerved the miſeries reſulting from arbitrary Governments abroad.—This was a happy effect, and moſt deſirable to be continued: but by an unlucky reverſe it ſometimes happens in theſe days, that being taught to like the faſhions and manners of foreign countries, they are led to have no averſion to their political inſtitutions, and their methods of exerciſing civil power.

The proteſtant religion being eſtabliſhed here is one great ſecurity of our civil liberty. That occular demonſtration of the groſs ſuperſtitions and abſurdities of religion abroad, which travelling furniſhes, was formerly thought to fix the mind in a more firm attachment to our primitive ſimplicity and abhorrence of the latter. It were much to be wiſhed that this obſervation would conſtantly hold; but I fear the caſe is now ſometimes otherwiſe, with this further ill conſequence, that many of our young men, by a long interruption of the exerciſe of their own religion, become abſolutely indifferent to all.

In what I have ſaid, I deſire to be underſtood not to adviſe your Lordſhip againſt travelling; my view is far otherwiſe:—it is only to lay before you what appeared to me, informed as I am, to be the modern abuſes of it; that, by avoiding thoſe, you may be in a condition to make

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uſe of that which is truly uſeful in itſelf.

Forgive me, my dear Lord, this tedious letter, drawn from me by your own requeſt, and proceeding from the ſincereſt deſire of your laſting proſperity. Be aſſured that I ſhould think it a very happy circumſtance in my life, if any advice of mine could be in the leaſt degree aſſiſtant towards rendering a young Nobleman of your quality and hopes the more capable of performing that ſervice to his King, his country, and his family, which they may juſtly expect from him; and that I am, with the utmoſt truth,

Your Lordſhip's
moſt faithful and
obedient humble Servant,
Hardwicke.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED IN LONDON IN DECEMBER 1799.

Agriculture—Arts and Sciences.

A GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire; ſurveyed by Meſſrs. Rennie, Brown, and Sutcleff, 1793. With Obſervations on the Means of its Improvement, and additional Information ſince received; drawn up for the Conſideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. By Robert Brown, Farmer at Markie, near Haddington, Scotland. 8vo. 6s. Nicol, Sewell.

On the Conſtruction of Kitchen Fire Places, and Kitchen Utenſils; together with Remarks and Obſervations relating to the various Proceſſes of Cookery, and Propoſals for improving that moſt uſeful Art. With Plates. Being Eſſay X. Part I. By Benjamin Count Rumford. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

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The prince one day ſitting in his chaſte haram, looked over ſome choice pictures, which had received the finiſh of beauty from maſters of nice touch, and limners poſſeſſing the pencil of Mani. This idol, miſtreſs of art, ſorcery-ſkilled,

was also seated by him. It happened that the portrait of a handsome young man appeared among others. The princess, the form of whose person had been impressed on the journal of existence in characters of art and deceit, and whose composition was formed of the mixtures of dissimulation and the leaven of hypocrisy, instantly threw her veil over her face. The king, upon this circumstance, being filled with surprize, said, 'In this palace, where no stranger is present, and the admission of an unentitled person cannot be supposed, what can be the reason for drawing the veil over thy countenance?' The cunning dame replied, 'O beloved of Egypt, my bashfulness arose from the picture of this stranger, whose glotting eyes you might fancy are on the gaze. Modesty seized the vesture of my heart; impulsively I hid my face, and was not willing that even the semblance of a strange man's eye should present itself to mine.' The king, on beholding the purity and chastity of his wife, being pleased beyond measure, became entirely confident in her virtue, and his reliance on her fidelity and innocence, from one, grew to a hundred fold.

When some time had passed in this manner, the king, one night, as usual, was reclining on the pillow of repose, but in a dozing manner, with his eyes half closed, and the gentle queen sitting on a corner of the bed. Suddenly, a tabby cat having entered at the door, and made two or three springs near the bed, rose up in the form of a beautiful woman. The queen, pattern of virtue, having embraced her with great ardour, uttered many compliments, and seated her by her side. Supposing the king overcome with the fumes of sleep, without delay opening the lock of speech, she enquired the reason of her coming? The dame, after the manner of ambassadors, sharpening the tongue of message, said, Thy sister, after expressing the usual desire and affection, represents, that to-night thy niece, quitting the chamber of celibacy, will with good luck and felicity be ushered on the bridal throne. Though all the requisites of festivity have been prepared, and the assemblage of good fortune with all auspiciousness and joy, has found a happy connection; yet, without thy estimable presence, they can have no brilliancy, and all the ladies being desirous of thy fortunate interview, wait thy honouring arrival. If, observing your former kindness and usual favour, you will bind them in obligation, it will be highly acceptable; if you will illume the gloomy chamber of the wishes of expectants with your mirth-conjoined approach, it will be esteemed of importance. The youth also, in the bond of whose love is the heart of the queen of the world, and concerning the taming of which wild one of the forest of affection and regard, before this, the hint was given, has to night fallen into the snare. The sparkling wine, rosy-coloured, which gives the crimson tinge to mirth, is eager to be poured out. The melodious gurgling, like the nightingale, sits upon the chrystal branch.'

The angel-resembling queen placed the finger of compliance on her eyes, and shewing much delight and satisfaction, exclaimed, 'Since a night which I have sought for in a thousand mattin prayers has arrived, the dawn of wakeful prosperity has gleamed from the horizon of my desires, and the garden of my friend's wishes has received freshness from the wavings of the gale of enjoyment; *nergus*-like (a flower) should I hasten on the foot of my eyes, it is allowable. Added to this, the attainment of the auspicious company of the glorious youth, who has plundered the wealth of my heart, and to whose amber locks my soul is captive, will be a cause of twofold happiness. How acceptable will it be for two objects to be attained by one smile!—As, on account of the king's sleep my heart is at rest, I will by the assistance of my wakeful fortune, convey myself in the twinkling of an eye to the paradisical assembly.' Having said this, she dismissed the messenger.

As the place to which the queen intended going was distant six hundred miles from the king's palace, he became involved in the depth of astonishment, how this demon in angel's form, in one night's journey, could travel such a distance beyond the reach of human ability, and how return. Even allowing that she could mount the charger of the western breeze, still it could not be conceived accomplishable. At all events, resigning his foot to the path of discovery of this mysterious business, and the developement of such a strange miracle, he guarded his limbs from motion, and like one in sound sleep, began to snore. The queen, from whose hypocrisy the devil himself would have run a journey of a hundred years, forthwith dressed herself in royal robes and princely ornaments, and took uncommon pains in adjusting them. Then calling the vizier's wife to her,

her, they both together tumbling a little upon the carpet, became transformed into tabby cats, and leaping out of the palace, haſtened from the city. The king alſo at the ſame inſtant, having riſen from the bed, followed the cats.

In the environs of the city was a tree of wonderful ſize and height, its foliage thick, and its branches as it were touching the ſky, into which the two cats aſcended. The king, embracing the trunk, fixed his feet in the upper fibres of the root. All at once the tree began to ſhake, and moving from its place, mounted rapidly into the air; then, in the twinkling of an eye, becoming fixed again, ceaſed from motion. As the ſound of trumpets, drums, and flutes, now reached the ears of the king, he ſuppoſed that the marriage-feaſt and aſſembly of joy was here prepared. Inſtantly quitting the trunk of the tree, he retired to a little diſtance. The two cats, having deſcended, ran towards a city, and the king followed; till at length they reached a palace, where all ranks were aſſembled in numerous crowds. The cats went into the haram, and the king ſat down in the aſſembly on a corner of the carpet, where no one, from his being a ſtranger, took notice of him. His attention was wholly bent toward the return of the cats leſt they ſhould eſcape, and he become a wanderer in a foreign country, and on account of the want of a conveyance or guide, reach not again his own dominions.

When half of the night had elapſed, a young man, bearing a wreath of flowers in a tray ſet with jewels, entered the aſſembly; for ſuch was the uſage in that country, that they firſt caſt a garland of flowers over the ſhoulders of the bridegroom, and then taking him into private apartments, performed the marriage ceremony. It happened that the bridegroom was deformed and ugly. The youth entruſted with the wreath, not thinking it fit to introduce ſuch a miſſhapen wretch into an aſſembly of Hoories, and to ſeat him on the throne with the angel-formed bride, intended, that having choſen a handſome youth from the company, he would throw the wreath upon his ſhoulders, and, having introduced him into the angel-like aſſembly, perform the cuſtoms and ceremonies. It happened that the elegant form and beautiful countenance of the king ſtruck his view; and without heſitation, caſting the wreath upon him, he took him by the hand, and begged him to ariſe. The king, who from fear of the eſcape of the cats, trembled like a mouſe, regarding the wreath of flowers as a coil of blood-devouring ſnakes, was confounded, and overwhelmed in the abyſs of aſtoniſhment. As, however, he had not power to refuſe, he aroſe and entered the royal apartments.

Here he beheld a concourſe of Hoories and Peries met together; on every ſide heaps on heaps of the flowers and ſhrubs of beauty blooming, and ſmiles and glances, like the leaves of the roſe in ſpring, waving over the ſurface of the carpet. In ſhort, they ſeated the young king on the throne of honour; and, according to the cuſtom of the natives of Hindooſtan, reſembling paradiſe, tied round his arms a wreath of pearls and jewels, like the chain of the Pleiades. All the Hoori and Peri-like ladies formed a circle around him, as cluſters of ſtars round the moon, and performed the cuſtomary ceremonies, according to the rules and uſages of their tribes.

The king ſat in perfect ſilence. In this ſituation, his eye fell on his own chaſte wife, who in a retired part of the room, with the vizier's lady and ſome other roſe-cheeked dames, quaffed goblets of brilliantly ſparkling wine, and in the intoxication of the grape and the rapture of delight, claſped her lover in embrace. At length ariſing, ſhe advanced near, and looking at the king earneſtly, ſaid to the vizier's lady, 'The eternal has ſo formed alike the countenance of this young man with that of the king, that you would fancy he was my huſband.' However, from the fumes of intoxication, ſhe did not perfectly recognize him, and the great diſtance of her own country was alſo the means of doubt and cauſe of diſbelief. Satisfied with this expreſſion of wonder, ſhe retired again toward the youth who was the ſovereign of her heart.

The king on hearing her exclamations, with all his valour and fortitude, from dread of his wife, had nearly quitted his mortal frame. Being at laſt diſmiſſed from the private apartments, he haſtened into the aſſembly of the men, and employed himſelf in thankſgivings to the divine preſerver; reſolving, ſhould he arrive ſafely from this danger in his own dominions, that he would without delay diſpatch his wife to the pit of the lower regions. When the bluſh of earlieſt dawn had appeared, the two cats having come from within, paſſed ſwiftly by, and the king haſtily followed them

lowed them. As before by means of the magical tree, he reached the environs of his own capital; and with the utmoſt ſpeed, having gained his palace before the arrival of the lightly-minded cats, affected to ſlumber upon his bed; on which the queen, ſoon after, alſo lay down toward the edge.

In the morning, the vicious wife employed herſelf in the uſual houſehold affairs; but ſleep overpowered the king, as the fatigue of being awake all night, and the ſtretch of watchfulneſs on the proceeding of the cats, had wearied him out. From the neglect of precaution and foreſight, the chain of pearls remained upon his arm. Accidentally, the queen's eye fell upon it, and the gueſſes of the night were changed into certainty. His having been at the aſſembly appeared beyond a doubt; ſhe became furious, and ſaid to the king, 'What means this bracelet of jewels on thy arm? Perhaps thou haſt, unknown to me, aſcended the marriage throne with a new bride?

The imprudent prince inſtantly lighted up his countenance with wrath, and ſaid, 'A truce with affected ſorrows. Whine not; ſwallow thy grief; and, preparing for hell, expect the recompence of thy actions." The infamous woman, when ſhe heard theſe exclamations, becoming thoughtful on her own condition, and imagining delay in this matter would be the cauſe of her own deſtruction, breathed a charm over a handful of pebbles, and with haſtineſs threw them into the king's face. Immediately upon this tranſaction, becoming deprived of human form, he was changed into the ſhape of a peacock with golden wings.

When thoſe who were entruſted with the offices of ſtate were not for two or three days honoured with an audience, they made a remonſtrance on the ſubject by means of the confidential perſons admitted to the Haram. The queen, as from the king, pleaded his majeſty's indiſpoſition, and requeſted their prayers for his recovery. The loyal ſubjects and well-wiſhers to the king, on hearing this event, becoming involved in ſorrow, returned home; but the vizier, faithful and attached, was grieved above all. As he intimately knew the diſpoſition of the king, he by his penetration divined, that the king had been deprived of underſtanding. At all events, having returned home, out of policy, he flattered his wife with ſoft ſpeeches, and prevailed upon her that ſhe ſhould go to the Haram, obtain a knowledge of the king's ſituation, and inform him of it without diſguiſing any particular.

The vizier's lady inſtantly repairing to the palace on account of the confidence ſhe held in the eſteem of the queen, was informed of the myſtery, and acquainted her huſband. The miniſter was much afflicted, and determined to releaſe the king; and having, by the guidance of inſtructive policy, procured a peacock, went to the palace-gate, and ſent in this petition:

"At this time, when the enemies of this proſperous houſe are afflicted with bodily ſickneſs *, I have heard, that a peacock is the meaus of amuſing the auguſt mind of the king, &c." Then the vizier prays that he may kiſs the foot of that peacock, which is the cauſe of recreation to the exalted mind, if for an inſtant they would ſend it out. The queen paying reſpect to the rank and high office of the vizier, at the inſtigation of weak policy, and without foreſight and caution, ſent the peacock to the vizier. He inſtantly ſent in that he had brought with him, and conducted the tranſformed king to his houſe, intreated his wife, with large promiſes, to reſtore him to his ſhape. The wife, though tempted by ſuch promiſes, yet as ſhe was a confident in the ſecrets of the queen, wiſhed not to give up the claims of friendſhip. She therefore ſaid to her huſband, "I will undertake this affair, on condition that, after the attainment of thy object, having again clothed the king in the likeneſs of a peacock, I may deliver him back to the queen." The vizier, rejoiced at theſe tidings, apparently conſented to the terms of his wife, but within himſelf reſolved to ſeat the king on the throne of ſafety, when once delivered from the deſert of enchantment. Accordingly, at the inſtant when the ſovereign was freed from ſuch a calamity, he, with the utmoſt celerity, having drawn his keen ſabre, ſeparated the head of his wicked wife from her body, and ſtruck her dead on the ground.

The king, who, like one afflicted with a fit, had recovered, having opened his eyes, gazed round on all ſides, and ſtood aſtoniſhed. The wiſe vizier informed him of the circumſtances of affairs from beginning to concluſion, and adviſed him

* The Orientals, in enquiries after a ſick friend, do not ſay, "I am ſorry you are ill," as we would do, but "I hear his enemies are afflicted."

to retire to a place of safety to prevent coming again into the queen's power. Travelling, accordingly, by night, accompanied by the vizier, he passed his own dominions, and fixed his abode in a certain capital, and clothed himself in the habit of a devotee. After some time, the ruler of the country having learnt his rank and condition, sought his alliance, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Though the king had a great dislike to a fresh connection with women, yet from the impulse of divine will and the eternal decree, the affair was completed.

Some time after the marriage, the king was sitting with his princess in a court of the palace, playing at dice, when suddenly a kite hovering in the air began to descend directly over his head, and fluttering its wings, began to scream. The new wife having looked at the bird, said, "Ought knowest thou, O king, who this kite is, and what is her meaning in this fluttering?" The king replied, "I know nothing, but that it flies as birds usually do in the air." The lady exclaimed, "This is not a kite, but thy former queen, who, having disguised herself as a bird, is come with design to kill thee, nor is there any how an escape for thee, but by my means." The king at this event becoming overwhelmed in the abyss of astonishment, trembled with fear, and calling his vizier, acquainted him with the circumstance. The vizier said, "Do not in the least, O my sovereign, admit alarm or dread into thy mind; but ask the princess' aid to destroy the kite." The queen now said, "O wise vizier, it is incumbent upon me to accomplish this business, for she who designeth the king's death is also my most inveterate enemy. Speedily, I also having ascended in the form of a kite, will convey myself to her, when, after contending with our beaks and talons, we shall fall to the ground close to the king, who then exercising the utmost agility, must beat her to death with a club; but that he may not through mistake injure me, know that the distinction between us will be a difference of colour in our wings and feathers. She is all black, and I shall be mottled with black and white." The king esteeming this as an unexpected blessing, seized a club, and stood in ambush waiting the opportunity. At length, the queen, being transformed, attacked the kite, and, in the manner above mentioned, fell with her to the earth. The king with great joy arose, and said to the vizier, "Must I strike the black or the mottled?" The vizier replied, "Hast thou not heard, that the sandy-haired cur is brother to the jackall? Though thou hast escaped the jaws of the crocodile, still thou hast fallen into the fangs of the wolf. The wisest measure is to kill them both, in order that thou mayest be wholly secure from the villany of a race more revengeful than the wolf or the serpent." The king, accordingly, from the hint of the minister, dispatched both the impure wretches to the lower regions; and having escaped such dangers, for the future refrained from the society of women. He sat down in the cell of resignation, and the recess of abstinence; and, during the remainder of life, having employed himself solely in the worship of the most high, by means of pennance gained future felicity, and true glory.

POETRY.

FOR THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Advice to a Friend on a Melancholy Occasion.

IF, my lov'd friend, you still may hope to save
Your darling Edward from th' untimely grave,
Oh! ere too late, to warmer climes repair,
And leave a while this chilling, northern air:
But if, alas! such symptoms shall appear,
As tell too plain that death approaches near,
Then fondly try, by every soothing art,
To calm the sorrows of the victim's heart.
For say, though Providence indeed is kind,
And oft to sickness suits the pliant mind,
Can youth life's gay and glitt'ring scene resign,
Nor once look back, and leaving it repine?
No, no; too plain the speaking eye reveals,
The keen regret the dying suff'rer feels.
Wait not for death in home's endearing shade,
Where oft, ere while, in happiness he stray'd,
For change of scene will raise the languid eye,
And still a while life's quiv'ring flame supply:
Distress him not by efforts to amuse,
All pleasures now their wonted relish lose,
Then

Then take him not to where the gay reſort,
Where mirth and pleaſure hold their feſtive court;
For he no more will join the giddy throng,
In dance, in laughter, revelry, or ſong:
And ah! though muſic ſooths the mind, forbear,
Heedleſs, to ſound the well-known plaintive air;
For that with magic power will quickly raiſe,
Full many a ſcene of far, far happier days.
How, now devoted, muſt the ſuff'rer mourn,
Thoſe days, now paſt, and never to return.
But far remov'd from healthful folly's noiſe,
If ſome lov'd friend ſhall read, with ſoothing voice,
The pleaſing poem, or eventful tale,
Truſt one experienc'd, that ne'er fails awhile,
The lingering hours of ſickneſs to beguile.
When morn returns, when ſleep ſhall ceaſe to ſhed
It's kind oblivion o'er the ſufferer's head,
When fancy's gay illuſive ſcenes are o'er,
And dreams of pleaſure charm the mind no more;
Then by his couch be kindly watching near,
From his moiſt eye to chaſe the riſing tear,
And with his head inclin'd upon thy breaſt,
T' inſpire with hope, and lull his cares to reſt;
But ne'er unfeeling! tell him to endure,
His pangs with patience, when no art can cure,
Muſt youth life's pleaſures, yet untried, reſign,
And can cold reaſon chide if it repine?
When the low temple and the hollow eye
Thoſe fatal ſymptoms, you at length deſcry,
Let not your fond, your overflowing heart,
By tears the dread intelligence impart.
Let nature firſt the diſmal truth diſcloſe,
And do not thou diſturb his ſhort repoſe;
But when at laſt he feels the dread decay,
Then by his couch in ſuppliant accents pray;
Then wean his ſoul from this its frail abode,
And bid him, ſinking, put his truſt in—God.

R. H.

THE PASSAGE OF THE MOUNTAIN OF SAINT GOTHARD.

By Georgiana, Ducheſs of Devonſhire.

TO MY CHILDREN.

(1) YE plains, where three-fold harveſts preſs the ground,
Ye climes, where genial gales inceſſant ſwell,
Where art and nature ſhed profuſely round
Their rival wonders—Italy, farewell.

Still may thy year in fureſt ſplendour ſhine!
Its icy darts in vain may Winter throw!
(2) To thee, a parent, ſiſter, I conſign,
And wing'd with health, I woo thy gales to blow.

(3) Yet pleas'd, Helvetia's rugged brows I ſee,
And through their craggy ſteeps delighted roam;
Pleas'd with a people, honeſt, brave, and free,
While every ſtep conducts me nearer home.

(4) I wander where Teſino madly flows,
From cliff to cliff, in foaming eddies toſt;

(1) We quitted Italy in Auguſt 1793, and paſſed into Swiſſerland over the mountain of St Gothard.—The third crop of corn was already ſtanding in Lombardy.

(2) We left Lady Spencer and lady Belſborough at the baths of Lucca, intending to paſs the winter at Naples.

(3) The contraſt between Swiſſerland and the Milaneſe appeared very ſtriking. The Milaneſe were infeſted with a band of robbers that cauſed us ſome alarm, and obliged us to uſe ſome precautions; but from the moment we entered the mountains of Swiſſerland, we travelled without fear, and felt perfectly ſecure. Death is the puniſhment of robbery; this puniſhment, however, very rarely occurs; at Lauſanne there had been but one execution in fifteen years.

(4) On the 9th we embarked upon the Laggo Maggiore, at the little town of Siſto, ſituate where the Teſmo runs out of the lake. In the courſe of two days navigation we particularly admired the ſtriking and coloſſal ſtatue of St Charles Boromeo (with its pedeſtal 100 feet from the ground.) The beautiful Boromean iſlands, and the ſhores of the lake, are interſperſed with towns and woods, and crowned with a diſtant view of the Alps.—On the evening of the 10th we landed at Magadino, one of the three Ciſalpine bailiages belonging to Swiſſerland; and as the air was too noxious for us to venture to ſleep there, we ſent our horſes to conduct us to Belinzona, a pretty town in the midſt of high mountains, under the juriſdiction of three of the Swiſs cantons, Switz, Underwald, and Uri. From hence (after having prepared horſes, chairs, and guides, and having our carriages

On the rude mountain's barren breaſt he roſe,
In Po's broad wave now hurries to be loſt.
His ſhores, neat huts and verdant paſtures fill,
And hills, where woods of pine the ſtorm defy;
While ſcorning vegetation, higher ſtill,
Riſe the bare rocks coeval with the ſky.
Upon his banks, a favour'd ſpot I found,
Where ſhade and beauty tempted to repoſe;
Within a grove, by mountains circled round,
By rocks o'erhung, my ruſtic ſeat I choſe.
Advancing thence, by gentle pace and ſlow,
Unconſcious of the way my footſteps preſt,
Sudden, ſupported by the hills below,
(5) St Gothard's ſummit roſe above the reſt.
'Mid towering cliffs, and tracks of endleſs cold,
Th' induſtrious path pervades the rugged ſtone,
And ſeems—Helvetia, let thy toils be told—
A granite girdle o'er the mountain thrown.

No haunt of man the weary traveller greets,
No vegetation ſmiles upon the moor,
Save where the floweret breathes uncultur'd ſweets.
(6) Save where the patient monk receives the poor.
Yet let not theſe rude paths be coldly trac'd,
Let not theſe wilds with liſtleſs ſteps be trod,
Here fragrance ſcorns not to perfume the waſte,
Here Charity uplifts the mind to God.

His humble board the holy man prepares,
And ſimple food, and wholeſome lore beſtows,
Extols the treaſures that his mountain bears,
And paints the perils of impending ſnows.

For while bleak Winter numbs with chilling hand—
(7) Where frequent croſſes mark the traveller's fate—
In ſlow proceſſion moves the merchant band,
And ſilent bends, where tott'ring ruins wait.

Yet mid thoſe ridges, 'mid that drifted ſnow,
Can Nature deign her wonders to diſplay;
Here Adularia ſhines with vivid glow;
And gems of chryſtal ſparkle to the day.

Here too, the hoary mountain's brow to grace,
Five ſilver lakes, in tranquil ſtate a ſcen;
While from their waters many a ſtream we trace,
That, ſcap'd from bondage, rolls the rocks between.

(8) Here flows the Reuſs to ſeek her wedded love,
(9) And, with the Rhone, Germanic climes explore;
Her ſtream I mark'd, and ſaw her wildly move
Down the bleak mountain, through the craggy ſhore.

My weary footſteps hop'd for reſt in vain,
For ſteep on ſteep in rude confuſion roſe;
'At length I paus'd above a fertile plain (10)
That promis'd ſhelter and foretold repoſe.
Fair

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carriages taken in pieces) we ſet out in the evening of the 12th to enter the mountain, and aſcended gradually by a road which nearly followed the courſe of the Teſino.—The Teſino takes its riſe not far from the ſummit of St Gothard, and joins the Po near Pavia.

(5) St Gothard itſelf ariſes from the top of ſeveral other high mountains. Some have given 17,800 feet of perpendicular height from the level of the ſea; but general Pfyffer, who completed the celebrated model of that part of Swiſſerland ſurrounding Lucerne, makes it only 9075 feet above the Mediterranean.

(6) There is a ſmall convent at the top of the mountain, where two monks reſide: and who are obliged to receive and entertain the poor traveller that paſſes this way. Padre Lorenzo had lived there for 20 years, and ſeemed a ſenſible and benevolent man. They have a large diary and make excellent cheeſe; five ſmall lakes, which are at the top of the mountain ſupply them with fiſh. The monks are capuchins, and belong to a convent at Milan.

(7) When any lives have been loſt by the falls of ſnow, a ſmall croſs is erected.

(8) The Reuſs unites with the Aar, beyond the lake of Conſtance, and with them falls into the Rhine.

(9) The Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Teſino, and the Reuſs, all riſe in the mountain of St Gothard.

(10) The valley of Urſera is celebrated for its fertility and verdure, and the placid manner

Fair runs the ſtreamlet o'er the paſture green,
Its margin gay, with flocks and cattle ſpread;
Embowering trees the peaceful village ſcreen,
And guard from ſnow each dwelling's jutting ſhed.

Sweet vale! whoſe boſom, waſtes and cliffs ſurround,
Let me awhile thy friendly ſhelter ſhare,
Emblem of life! where ſome bright hours are found
Amid the darkeſt, drearieſt years of care.

Delv'd thro' the rock, the ſacred paſſage bends;
And beauteous horror ſtrikes the dazzled ſight;
Beneath the pendent bridge the ſtream deſcends,
Calm— 'till it rumbles o'er the frowning height.

We view the fearful paſs—we wind along
The path that marks the terrors of our way;
'Mid beetling rocks, and hanging woods among,
The torrent pours, and breathes its glittering ſpray.

Weary at length ſerener ſcenes we hail—
More cultur'd groves o'erſhade the graſſy meads,
The next, tho' wooden hamlets, deck the vale,
And Altorf's ſpires recall heroic deeds.

But tho' no more amid thoſe ſcenes I roam,
My fancy long each image ſhall retain—
(11) The flock returning to its welcome home—
And the wild carol of the cowherd's ſtrain.

Lucernia's lake its glaſſy ſurface ſhews,
While Nature's varied beauties deck its ſide;
Here rocks and woods its narrow waves incloſe,
And there its ſpreading boſom opens wide.

And hail the chapel! hail the platform wild!
Where Tell directed the avenging dart,
With well-ſtrung arm, that firſt preſerv'd his child,
Then wing'd the arrow to the tyrant's heart.

Acroſs the lake, and deep embower'd in wood,
Behold another hallow'd chapel ſtands,
Where three Swiſs heroes lawleſs force withſtood,
And ſtamp'd the freedom of their native land.

Their liberty requir'd no rites uncouth,
No blood demanded, and no ſlaves enchain'd;
Her rule was gentle, and her voice was truth,
By ſocial order form'd, by laws reſtrain'd.

We quit the lake—and cultivation's toil,
With Nature's charms combin'd, adorns the way,
And well earn'd wealth improves the ready ſoil,
(12) And ample manners ſtill maintain their ſway.

Farewell Helvetia! from whoſe lofty breaſt,
Proud Alps ariſe, and copious rivers flow:
Where ſource of ſtreams, eternal glaciers reſt,
And peaceful ſcience gilds the plains below.

Oft on thy rock othe wond'ring eye ſhall gaze,
Thy vallies oft the raptur'd boſom ſeek,
There, Nature's hand her boldeſt work diſplays,
Here, bliſs domeſtic beams on every cheek.

Hope

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manner in which the Reuſs runs through it. It was formerly woody, but the peaſants believe that their foreſts were deſtroyed by a magician. The green paſtures and placid appearance of the valley form a beautiful contraſt with the rocks and precipices which ſurround it.

(11) The circumſtance alluded to pleaſed me very much, though I ſaw it not in St Gothard, but in the mountains of Bern. At evening, a flock of goats returned to the market-place of the little town of Interlacken; immediately each goat went to its peculiar cottage, the children of which came out to welcome and careſs their little comrade. The *Rems des Vaches*, ſung by the Swiſs cowherds, is a ſimple melody, intermixed with the cry which they uſe to call the cows together.

(12) The domeſtic ſociety and ſimple gaiety of moſt parts of Swiſſerland, exiſt in ſpite of the inroads of ſtrangers; indeed it ſeems impoſſible not to ſeek rather to join in their happy amuſements than to wiſh to introduce the diſſipation of other countries among them.

Hope of my life! dear Children of my heart!
That anxious heart to each fond feeling true,
To You ſtill pants each pleaſure to impart,
And more—oh tranſport—reach its *Home* and *You*.

ADVICE TO THE LADIES OF GLASGOW.

From Mr Hamilton Paul's Epiſtles, &c.

THE finer taſks, the gayer arts of life,
Adorn the maid, and ornament the wife.
When ſprightly choirs in pleaſure's train advance,
Graceful evolve, and thrid the mazy dance,
In fair battalions march, wheel, halt, retreat,
And, true to muſic, guide their num'rous feet:
What eye delights not 'mid the throng to trace
Each line of beauty, ev'ry charm of face?
On wintry eves, when friendly tribes convene,
And ſocial mirth diverſifies the ſcene;
Oft let me lean, and, with enraptur'd ear,
The voice of muſic, gently riſing, hear;
Whether the maid on ſofa rich recline,
And charm my ſoul with melody divine,
Or touch, with lily hand, the trembling keys,
Her fingers dancing with harmonious eaſe,
And pour the numbers from her mellow throat
In uniſon with the piano's note;
Or, to drive tumult from my boſom far,
With tripping finger, wake the mild guitar;
Or, by the organ's ſadly pleaſing tone,
Bid lighter wiſhes from my heart be gone:
The harp I blame not, nor contemn the lute,
But let no fair one lip the breathing flute,
For this deſtroys all ſymmetry of face,
Inflates the cheek, and exiles ev'ry grace.
Let ſuch purſuits engage a vacant hour,
But not too widely ſpread their witching pow'r;
For ſome have cenſur'd the accompliſh'd belle
Becauſe ſhe danc'd, and ſung, and play'd too well.
Has heav'n endow'd you with a painter's eye,
And ſkilful hand, the pencil's art to try?
Then may you ſketch the happy rural ſcene,
The thatch-roof'd cot 'mid the wood-ſkirted green;
Or midnight landſcape, while the moon's pale beam
Half lights the tow'r, and glitters on the ſtream.
When looſe-rob'd Summer all her beauty yields,
And flow'rs unnumber'd deck the varied fields,
Then may you to the velvet lawn repair,
While early zephyrs curl your waving hair;
From flow'r to flow'r, with ſweet deluſion ſtray,
Their petals, anthers, ſtyles, and cups, ſurvey;
Their claſſes, orders, and their names, explore,
And draw new pleaſure from botanic lore.
Some nymphs with cats, with lap-dogs others play,
One likes the parrot, one the ſongſter gay;
To rear the poultry is the care of theſe,
And thoſe the dairy's richer products pleaſe.
Be yours, with thirſt of knowledge leſs confin'd,
From nature's various ſprings to ſtore the mind;
To learn what beaſts in torrid deſerts prowl,
Or 'mid the arctic frigid regions howl;
What tuneleſs birds their gorgeous plumes diſplay;
What warbling tribes, leſs gaudy, cheer the day;
What fiſhes ſport amid the boundleſs main;
What noxious ſerpents fill the hated plain:
Then will you learn your native land to prize,
Nor ever ſigh for leſs inclement ſkies.

Let phyſics next your meditation be
And, Ladies, moralize on all you ſee.
As ev'ry planet, in a cloudleſs night,
Diſtributes one unfully'd blaze of light,
Yet, brought by Herſchel's wond'rous mirror near,
Its faults and beauties undiſguis'd appear:
So characters, contemplated from far,
Appear unſpotted as the evening ſtar;
But when acquaintance our inquiry aids,
The features magnify, the luſtre fades,
And reaſon's teleſcope diſcovers ſoon
Spots in the Sun, and marſhes in the Moon.

As inſects, by the microſcope deſcry'd,
Enlarg'd appear, and ſprawl in glitt'ring pride,
So riches can ideal greatneſs bring,
And add importance to a little thing;
Can give expanſion to life's narrow ſpan,
And elevate a reptile to a man.

The magic lantern, in a dextrous hand,
Performs more wonders than a wizzard's wand,
And can the ſoul, like ſuperſtition, blind,
That magic lantern of the human mind.

A love-ſick damſel long had ſigh'd in vain;
When all her cares could no relief obtain,
At midnight hour, ſhe, undiſcover'd, crept
Into the chamber where her darling ſlept;

Cloſe

Cloſe to the bed ſhe, trembling, took her
ſtand.
Hope in her breaſt, the lantern in her hand;
And on the wall diſplay'd an angel face,
A Gabriel friendly to the human race;
And wak'd the youth with her ſeraphic
tongue,
While like a heav'n-ſent meſſenger ſhe ſung:
"Thrice happy mortal! To the church re-
"pair,
"And wed Eliza, innocent and fair;
"Nor, impious, dare reject the bleſſing
"giv'n,
"A ſpotleſs wife, the choiceſt gift of
"heav'n."
Warn'd by the viſion, to the church he
hied,
And, all obedient, made the maid a bride.
The magnet to the Pole-Star ever true
Is emblematic of mankind and you;
For thus, O woman! thy myſterious art,
With ſoft attraction draws the lover's heart;
His ardent ſoul, unerring, tends to thee,
Whether to diſtant lands he baniſh'd be,
Or on the ſwelling billow toſs'd afar,
The magnet he, and thou the Polar Star.
Have you not witneſs'd, with delighted
eye,
The bright Aurora ſhoot acroſs the ſky?
Now here, now there, with rapid motion
dance,
Or, ſwift as thought, through th' empyre-
an glance?
So, when glad tidings thro' the country fly,
Flutters each heart, and ſparkles ev'ry eye;
Touch'd by th' electric, ev'ry pulſe beats
higher,
And each to each communicates the fire.
You too have ſeen (the ſcene ſo lately gay
Sadden'd by ſtorms which hid the face of
day)
The forky lightning flaſh athwart the cloud,
And heard the thunder bellow long and
loud,
While ev'ry boſom felt a nameleſs dread
Leſt the next bolt ſhould mark them with
the dead.
Thus evil tidings, in their quick career,
Chill ev'ry breaſt, and ſmite each heart with
fear;
Thus Eli fell, at news of Iſrael's woe,
Unfit to bear the triumph of the foe.
No more to novels yield the vanquiſh'd
heart,
Nor murmur from a darling voice to part;
That ignis fatuus, whoſe deluſive ray
Dazzles to blind, and guides you to betray:
But turn your eyes to the hiſtoric page,
And view the traits of ev'ry former age;
Learn, how amid the theatre of life
Strife follows peace, and peace ſucceeds to
ſtrife;
Kings, princes, nobles, from their grandeur
hurl'd,
Nor draw the ſcorn and pity of the world;
Now, ſo capricious is the will of fate,
Regain their honours, and reſume their ſtate;
The ſhifting ſcen'ry gets a diff'rent name,
The puppets change, the ſtage is ſtill the
ſame.
But, O forbid! the gaieties of youth
Should e'er ſeduce you from the paths of
truth!
Sweet is the mildly modeſt maiden grace,
The angel form, the faſcinating face,
The voice beſpeaking an accompliſh'd mind,
The loving boſom, and the taſte refin'd;
Yet theſe are but the gaily broider'd ſtole,
The tinſel dreſs, the varniſh of the ſoul:
If once fair virtue from your boſoms fly,
In vain you roll the luſtre-darting eye,
In vain you braid your ſoft ambroſial hair;
Where goodneſs dwells not, beauty is not
there.
Long had religion, injur'd heav'nly maid,
Wail'd unconſol'd, 'mid ſuperſtition's ſhade,
When reaſon, with his ſoul-enliv'ning ray,
Explor'd the gloom, and brought her into
day;
Thro' diff'rent climes he led the meek-ey'd
fair,
Her ſtar-like beauty beaming ev'ry where;
The nations bow'd, adoring as ſhe paſs'd,
And ſea-girt Albion welcom'd her at laſt:
Albion! where wealth has rear'd her gol-
den dome,
Where exil'd virtue ever finds a home;
Where kindred breaſts with gen'rous ar-
dour glow,
And native pity melts at foreign woe.
O! kindly cheriſh, in your friendly ſhades,
Ye Anglian nymphs, ye Caledonian maids,
The lovely gueſt; for, truſt me, ſhe alone
Will prove your friend when other friends
are gone.
Too true it is, whole legions are combin'd
To taint the virgin beauty of your mind,
With helliſh aim t' aſſaſſinate the ſoul,
And urge you on to ſin without controul.
Does e'er reflection in your minds create
A ſad foreboding of a future ſtate?
They laugh to ſcorn, and bid you ceaſe to
weep,
Your lot is only—everlaſting ſleep.
Blaſphemous babbler! Atheiſt! tell me why
Were mortals form'd to gaze the ſtarry ſky?
Why was the wiſh of endleſs being giv'n?
The dread of hell, or the deſire of heav'n?
Why mingle hope and fear in our purſuits?
Or, why were men made wiſer than the
brutes?
Since all the fruit their wiſdom can obtain
Is but a keener ſentiment of pain?
Low in the duſt when blooming youth
is laid,
Why wanders forth, at eve, the woeful
maid?
Why does ſhe thro' the dreary church-yard
ſtray,
And pour her ſorrows o'er the ſenſeleſs clay?

Why

Why on the grave with ſad proſtration, fall,
Embrace the turf, and on her lover call?
But that ſhe thinks his ſpirit hovers near,
And bids a ſmile beam thro' the graceful tear;
Or ſeems to whiſper, in a heav'nly ſtrain.
"Ceaſe, beauteous mourner, we ſhall meet again!"

When clouds of ſorrow darken ev'ry ſcene,
And wretches think how happy they have been;
Is there no precious converſe with the ſky
Breath'd in a prayer, or wafted in a ſigh?
Is there no ray to diſſipate the gloom?
No beam of joy, no hope beyond the tomb?
Shall men in ever-ſilent ſleep remain?
Then, bleſſed JESUS! thou haſt died in vain.

THE

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR *JANUARY* 1800.

Intereſting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.

Downing Street, Oct. 7, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which, the following is a copy, was received late this evening from Field Marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-quarters, Zuyder Zluys, Oct. 4.

SIR, 1799.

The inclemency of the weather which prevailed at the time of writing my laſt Diſpatch, and which, as I therein explained, alone prevented me from putting the army in motion, having in ſome meaſure ſubſided, and the neceſſary previous arrangements having been made, the attack was commenced on the whole of the enemy's line on the morning of the 2d; and I have now the happineſs to inform you, that after a ſevere and obſtinate action, which laſted from ſix in the morning until the ſame hour at night, the diſtinguiſhed valour of his Majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops prevailed throughout; and the enemy, being entirely defeated, retired in the night from the poſitions which he occupied on the Lange Dyke, the Koe Dyke at Bergen, and upon the extenſive range of ſand hills between the latter place and Egmont-op-Zee. The points where this well-fought battle was principally conteſted, were from the ſea ſhore in front of Egmont, extending along the ſandy deſart or hills to the heights above Bergen, and it was ſuſtained by the Britiſh Columns under the command of thoſe highly diſtinguiſhed Officers, Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lieut. Gen. Dundas, whoſe exertions, as well as the gallantry of the brave troops they led, cannot have been ſurpaſſed by any forme inſtance of Britiſh valour.

On the night of this memorable day, the army lay upon their arms, and yeſterday moved forward and occupied the poſitions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee.

The enemy's force, according to the beſt information I have been able to obtain, conſiſted of between twenty-five and thirty thouſand men, of whom a very ſmall proportion only were Dutch. Gen. Daendels, who commanded the latter, is wounded. The French troops who have been continually reinforcing themſelves, and whoſe loſs has been very great, were commanded by Generals Brune, Vandamme, and Boutet.

From the continuance of the action, and the obſtinacy with which it was conteſted, the victory has not been gained without ſerious loſs. At preſent I am not in poſſeſſion of particular returns, but I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that no Officer of rank has fallen. The Britiſh Army has to regret Major Gen. Moore's being wounded in two places; and the Ruſſian Army, Major General Emme's being alſo wounded; but I am happy to ſay that their wounds are not of a nature to lead me to apprehend that I ſhall long be deprived of the aſſiſtance of their abilities and gallantry. It is impoſſible

poſſible for me at this moment to do juſtice to the merits of the other Generals and Officers of the Allied Army who diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as I muſt defer until to-morrow paying my tribute of praiſe to them and to the troops generally, as well as giving the details of the Battle of the 2d. inſt. My attention is ſeriouſly engaged in making the arrangements which are neceſſary for occupying a forward poſition in front of Beverwyck, and Wyk-op-Zee, to which line the enemy has retreated. I entertain no doubt that the extent of country which will now be under the protection of the Allied Army, and reſcued from French tyranny will afford an opportunity to its loyal inhabitants of declaring themſelves. The town of Alkmaar, which is the ſeat of the States of North Holland has opened its gates to our troops, and a conſiderable number of Dutch troops have come over to the Prince of Orange's ſtandard.

In order that you may be in poſſeſſion of ſuch information as want of time will not at preſent allow me to detail, I charge my Aid-de-Camp Captain Fitzgerald with this diſpatch. He is entirely in my confidence, and I requeſt leave to recommend him to his Majeſty as an Officer of ſuperior merit and intelligence.

I am, Sir, yours,
Frederick.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 8.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Babet, off Enkhuyſen, Oct. 1, 1799.

This morning a Lieut. of the L'Eſpiegle brought me the accompanying letter, which I have ſent for their Lordſhips' information. Much zeal and gallantry has been diſplayed by Captains Bolton and Boorder, with their Officers and Men.

Wolverene, Lemmer Roads, Sept. 29.

Sir,

On Friday morning at ſix o'clock, I came to an anchor with the Haughty and Piercer, cloſe to L'Eſpiegle, diſtant about ſix miles from Lemmer; from Captain Boorder I received every information I could deſire. Finding the enemy had a thouſand regulars in the town, and deſperately determined to defend it, I immediately gave directions for completing the flotilla which Capt. Boorder with his uſual judgment, had begun. He had preſſed two ſchouts; on board of each were put two L'Eſpiegle's ſix-pounders, which, with the two flat-bottomed boats, and Iſis's launch, formed a reſpectable armament. Being willing to ſpare the effuſion of human blood, eſpecially of innocent victims, on Saturday at day light I ſent Capt. Boorder on ſhore with the following letter:

Sir—Reſiſtance on your part is in vain; I give you one hour to ſend away the women and children; at the expiration of that time, if the town is not ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms for the Prince of Orange, your ſoldiery ſhall be buried in its ruins.

I have the honour to be, your obedient Servant.

W. Bolton,
Capt. of his Majeſty's ſhip Wolverene.

To the Commandant of Lemmer.

Soon after Capt. Boorder's departure I weighed and ſtood in ſhore. About nine A. M. I obſerved him returning, and ſoon after a flag of truce came out of the harbour. Before Captain Boorder arrived, I noticed the gun-boats which had been moored acroſs the harbour, moving towards the canals; I inſtantly diſpatched Lieut. Simpſon with a flag of truce to inform them, that I conſidered their removal, or any other military arrangement, as a breach of the armiſtice, and if perſiſted in I ſhould inſtantly bombard the town; before he returned, the flag of truce came on board with the following letter:

To *Captain Bolton*, Commandant.

I have received your ſummons; the Municipality requeſt 24 hours to ſend to their proper Authority to accede to your demands.

(Signed) *P. Van Groutten,*
Commandant.

N. B. Pleaſe to ſend an anſwer by the bearer.

I immediately replied as follows:

Sir—I have received your letter; and have the honour to inform you, that if the Prince's colours are not hoiſted in half an hour after the receipt of this, I ſhall bombard the town.

Your obedient Servant,
W. Bolton,

To Mynheer P. Van Groutten,
Commandant of Lemmer.

I diſpatched the Dutch Officer, and informed him I was coming down into my diſpoſition before the town. I found by Capt. Boorder, that the north part of the Pier was conſiderably reinforced by

by ſome eighteen-pounders, taken from the gun-boats, which made a little alteration in our diſpoſition neceſſary; and I was much concerned to find my brave able Dutch pilot declare, that from the ſoutherly winds the water was ſo low, the Wolverene could not get in. Finding it a regular oozy flat for two miles, I puſhed through the mud until within muſquet ſhot of the ſhore. The gun-brigs paſſed a-head within piſtol-ſhot of the Pier; but both, as well as myſelf, were, and not in the moſt favourable poſition, completely a-ground; but ſeamen ought never to be at a loſs. The enemy, notwithſtanding the flag of truce, commenced a heavy fire, which in an inſtant was returned from every part of the ſquadron: the action continued nearly an hour, when the enemy flew from their quarters, the ſoldiers deſerted the town, and the Piercer's boats crew planted the Britiſh ſtandard on the Pier. I do not wonder at the ſtrong oppoſition, as the troops were moſtly French.

I cannot too much praiſe the valour and conduct of the Officers and Men under my command. Lieutenants Mends and Field led their gun-brigs in with great courage; the ſame with the Officers who commanded the ſchouts and flat-boats. I feel great obligation to Capt. Boorder for his aſſiſtance; but his praiſe is beyond my commendation. Lieut. Reddy, of the Speedwell, and Lieut. Simpſon, of the Iſis, diſtinguiſhed themſelves particularly; the former I ſent with a flat boat to get off the Piercer; the latter the Haughty.—To Captain Boorder I confined the arrangements on ſhore. The gale freſhened faſt, and it was neceſſary to preſerve the Wolverene; with ſome difficulty her bow was hove round: the wind fortunately came round to the ſouthward: and by ſtarting all the water with a heavy preſs of ſail for two miles, I dragged her through the mud, ſteering by ſails only into eleven feet water, where ſhe now lies. All laſt night it blew exceſſively hard, the ſhip ſtruck repeatedly, but uſing every means to lighten her, ſhe rode it out tolerably well. This morning at ten o'clock I obſerved a body of the enemy advancing againſt the town along the northern cauſeway; I immediately ſent to Capt. Boorder to apprize him of the danger; in a little time the town was attacked on all ſides, but very ſoon I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the enemy retreat. From the maſt-head I perceive the town is nearly ſurrounded by water, ſo that a few brave men, with a flotilla on the canal, can moſt effectually defend it. I have no doubt but a well-timed ſuccour to theſe people would cauſe the whole province to throw off the French yoke.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.
William Bolton.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 12.

[A letter from Admiral Sir Hyde Parker incloſes a liſt of five armed and 28 merchant veſſels, captured by the ſquadron under his command; and a letter from Admiral Kingſmill ſtates the capture of a French privateer of 10 guns and 40 men, laden with bale goods, wines, &c. by the Cerberus, Capt. J. Macnamara.]

Downing-Street, Oct. 13.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, were this afternoon received from Field-Marſhal his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

[The firſt diſpatch contains the particulars of the action of the 2d, and a return of the killed and wounded on that day, of which the following is the total:]

1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 11 Serjeants, 215 rank and file, 44 horſes killed; 2 Colonels, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 3 Majors, 22 Captains, 39 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 46 Serjeants, 7 Drummers, 980 rank and file, 78 horſes wounded; 1 Captian, 4 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 178 rank and file, 3 horſes miſſing.

Return of Officers killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Staff.—Major-Gen. Moore of the 4th Brigade; Lieut.-Col. Sontag; Major Calcraft, of the 25th Light Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Lord Paget; Capt. W. Gray, of the Queen's Regmt. Brigade Major of the 3d Brigade; Lieut. Charles Jackſon, of the 40th Regiment, acting on the Staff with the Ruſſian Army: wounded.

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieut.-Col. Erſkine wounded.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. Nichol wounded, ſince dead.

Grenadier Battalion of the Line.—Capt. Leith, of the 31ſt Regiment of foot; Captain Pratt, of the 5th Regt.; Lieut. Stafford, of the 31ſt Reg.; Lieut. Philpot, of the 35th Reg.; Volunteer Barrington, wounded; Capt. O'Neil, wounded and miſſing.

Light

Light Infantry Battalion of the Line.—Capt. Robertſon, of the 35th Reg. of Foot; Capt. Hitchman, of the 3d Battalion of the 4th Foot, wounded.

3d Battalion of the 1ſt Guards.—Major Coleman, Enſign Spedding, Enſign Campbell, wounded.

27th Foot.—Capt. Archibald M'Murdo, Adjutant and Lieut. George Tuthil, Quarter-Maſter and Enſign John Ryan, Enſign W. T. Brazier, wounded

29th Ditto.—Capt. White, Lieut. Tandy, Lieut. Rowan, Lieut. Bamfield, wounded.

35th Ditto.—Lieut. Neſter, killed; Lieut. Col. Roſs, Capt. Bowen, Capt. M'Intoſh, Lieut. Reilly, wounded.

2d Battalion Royals.—Capt. Barnes, Capt. Hunter, Lieut. Anſtie, Lieut. Frazer, Lieut. Edmonſtown, Lieut. Patton, Enſign Birmingham, wounded; Lieut. Hope, wounded and taken priſoner.

25th Foot.—Captain Lieut. J. Weir Johnſton, Lieut. Hugh M'Donald, killed; Major S. V. Hinde, Capt. George Callander, Capt. F. P. Scott, Capt. F. C. Carew, Lieut. Alexander W. Light, Lieut. James Peat, Lieut. John A. Grant, Lieut. John Auſtin, wounded.

49th Foot.—Capt. Archer, Enſign Given, killed; Major Hutchinſon, Captain Sharp, Capt. Robins, Lieut. Urquhart, Enſign Hill, wounded; Lieut. Richard Johnſton, miſſing.

79th Ditto.—Capt. James Campbell, of the Grenadiers, killed; Col. Alan Cameron, Lieut. M'Donald, Lieut. M'Neil, Lieut. Roſe, wounded.

92d Ditto.—Capt. William M'Intoſh, Lieut. Alexander Fraſer, Lieut. Gordon M'Hardy, killed; Colonel Marquis of Huntley, Capt. John Cameron, Captain Alexander Gordon, Capt. Peter Grant, Lieut. G. Fraſer, Lieut. Charles Chad, Lieut. Donald M'Donald, Enſign Chas. Cameron, Enſign John M'Pherſon, Enſign James Bent, wounded; Capt. John M'Lean, wounded, and taken priſoner.

2d Battalion of the 17th Ditto.—Lieuts. Wynne and Morriſon wounded.

2d Battalion of the 40th Ditto.—Quarter Maſter Philips, wounded.

1ſt Battalion of the 20th Ditto.—Captain Pawlet, wounded.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—Enſign Mills, wounded.

63d Foot.—Capt. M'Niver, Lieut. Lee Gittr, Enſign Hall, wounded.

1ſt Battalion of the 4th Ditto.—Enſign T. B. Carruthers, wounded.

31ſt Foot.—Enſign P. King, wounded.

32d Ditto.—Lieut. A. M'Lean, Lieut. William Keith, wounded.

55th Do.—Major William Lumſden, killed; Lieut. W. H. Dixon, wounded.

Royal Navy.—Lieut. Roward and three Seamen, wounded.

Alexander Hope,
Aſſiſtant Adjutant General.

[The loſs of the Ruſſians amounts to 170 killed or taken priſoners, and 443 wounded.—50 Horſes killed.)

Head Quarters, Alkmaar, Oct. 7.

Sir,

The enemy, after the action of the 2d, having taken up the poſition between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, I determined to endeavour to force him thence before he had an opportunity of ſtrengthening by works the ſhort and very defenſible line which he occupied, and to oblige him ſtill further to retire before he could be joined by the reinforcements which I had information were upon their march.

Preparatory, therefore, to a general forward movement, I ordered the advanced poſts which the army took upon the 3d inſt. in front of this place, of Egmont-op-te-Hooff and Egmont-op-Zee, to be puſhed forward, which operation took place yeſterday morning. At firſt little oppoſition was ſhewn, and we ſucceeded in taking poſſeſſion of the villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher Sloor, Limmen, Baccum, and of a poſition on the Sand Hills near Wyck-op-Zee: the column of Ruſſian troops under the command of Major General D'Eſſen, in endeavouring to gain a height in front of their intended advanced poſt at Baccum, (which was material to the ſecurity of that point,) was vigorouſly oppoſed and afterwards attacked by a ſtrong body of the enemy, which obliged Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby to move up in ſupport with the reſerve of his corps.

The Enemy on their part advanced their whole force; the action became general along the whole line from Limmen to the Sea, and was maintained with great obſtinacy on both ſides until night, when the enemy retired, leaving us Maſters of the Field of Battle. The conflict however has, I am concerned to ſtate, been ſo ſevere, and has been attended with as ſerious a loſs (in proportion to the numbers engaged), as any of thoſe which have been fought by the brave troops compoſing this army ſince their arrival in Holland. The gallantry they diſplayed, and the perſeverance with

which they ſupported the fatigues of this day, rival their former exertions.

The Corps engaged were:

Major-General D'Oyley's Brigade of Guards,
Major General Burrard's Ditto,
Major-General Earl Chatham's Brigade,
Major-General Coote's Ditto,
Major General the Earl of Cavan's Brigade, commanded by Major-General Hutchinſon,
The Reſerve under the Command of Colonel M'Donald,
Part of the 7th and 11th Dragoons,
And Seven Battalions of Ruſſians.

To General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the other General Officers in Command of the Brigades before-mentioned, as alſo to Colonel M'Donald, my warmeſt acknowledgments are due, for their ſpirited and judicious exertions during this affair; nor ought I to omit the praiſe due to Colonel Clephane, commanding four companies of the 3d and one of the Coldſtream Regiments of Guards, who, by a ſpirited charge, drove Two Battalions of the Enemy from the Poſt of Acher Sloot, making Two Hundred Priſoners. I have ſincerely to regret, that in the courſe of the action Major-General Hutchinſon received a muſket-ſhot wound in the thigh, which, however, is not ſerious.

I have not yet received any reports of the killed and wounded, but I am apprehenſive that the number of Britiſh is not leſs than five hundred, and that the loſs of the Ruſſian troops, as far as I can underſtand, amounts to twelve hundred men. I ſhall, as early as circumſtances poſſibly admit, tranſmit particular returns.

The loſs of the enemy upon this occaſion has been very great; and, in addition to their killed and wounded, five hundred priſoners fell into our hands.

I am, &c.

Frederick.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Head Quarters, Schagen Brug, Oct. 9.

SIR,

I have already acquainted you with the reſult of the action of the 6th inſt. which terminated ſucceſsfully to the allied arms, and at the ſame time, pointed out the neceſſity of the movement which produced this affair.

From the priſoners taken upon the 6th inſt. I learnt the certainty of the enemy having been reinforced ſince the action of the 2d by two demi-brigades, amounting to about ſix thouſand infantry, and of their having ſtrengthened the poſition of Beverwyck, and fortified ſtrongly in the rear of its point which it would ſtill be neceſſary to carry before Haerlem could be attacked.

It ought alſo to be ſtated, that the enemy had retired a large force upon Purmirind in an almoſt inacceſſible poſition, covered by an inundated country, and the debouches from which were ſtrongly fortified and in the hands of the enemy; and further, that as our army advanced this corps was placed in our rear.

But ſuch obſtacles would have been overcome, had not the ſtate of the weather, the ruined condition of the roads, and total want of the neceſſary ſupplies ariſing from the above cauſes, preſented difficulties which required the moſt ſerious conſideration.

Having maturely weighed the circumſtances in which the army was thus placed, and having felt it my duty on a point of ſo much importance to conſult with General Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Lieutenant-Generals of this army, I could not but conſider (and their opinion was unanimous on the ſubject) that it would be for the benefit of the general cauſe to withdraw the troops from their advanced poſition, in order to wait his Majeſty's further inſtructions.

I muſt requeſt you will again repreſent to his Majeſty the diſtinguiſhed conduct of his army; which, while acting under the preſſure of uncommon difficulties, never for a moment ceaſed to be actuated by the nobleſt feelings for the ſucceſs of the public cauſe, and the honour of the Britiſh arms.

As there are many points reſulting from our preſent ſituation upon which you may require particular information, and ſuch details as cannot be brought within the compaſs of a letter, I have thought it neceſſary to charge my ſecretary Colonel Brownrigg with this diſpatch, who will be able to explain fully all matters relating to this army.

I tranſmit a return of killed, wounded, and miſſing of his Majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops in the action of the 6th inſt. I moſt heartily lament that it has again been ſo ſerious, and that ſo many brave and valuable men have fallen.

I am, yours,

Frederick.

[Then follows a liſt of killed and wounded, of which the following is the Total:]

2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants,

Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 83 rank and file, 7 horſes killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 7 Captains, 23 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 23 Serjeants, 666 rank and file, 13 horſes wounded; 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 11 Subalterns, 13 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 569 rank and file miſſing.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Bainbridge and Enſign M'Currie, of the 1ſt Battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant Colonel Dickſon, of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Ditto.

Lieutenant Forſter, of the 3d Battalion of the 4th Ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Grenadier Battalion Line.—Lieut. Dunn, of the 1ſt Battalion of the 4th Reg. of Foot; Lieut. Hamilton, of the 1ſt Battalion of the 5th ditto.

Light Infantry Battalion.—Lieut. Alexander, of the 3d Battalion of the 4th Foot; Lieut. Nicholſon, of the 2d Battalion of the 35th ditto: Enſign Parſons and Volunteer J. M'Ionis, of the 1ſt Battalion of the 9th do.

Col. Maitland and Enſign Burke, of the 3d Battalion of the 1ſt Guards.

Surgeon Babington, of the 1ſt Battalion of the 3d ditto.

Major Campbell, Capt. Newman, Lieut. Stevens, and Enſigns Fevel and Humphries, of the 1ſt Battalion of the 20th Reg. of Foot.

Captains Maſters, Wallace, and Torrence; and Enſign Druric, of the 2d Battalion of the 20th ditto.

Captain-Lieutenant John Wardlow; Lieutenants Bennet, Puſcall, Sankey, and M'Intoſh, of the 63d Reg. of Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgſon; Enſigns Johnſton, Carruther, and John Nicholls, of the 1ſt battalion of the 4th Ditto.

Captains Gilman and Paiman; Lieutenants Deare and Wilſon; Enſigns Highmore and Archibald, of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Ditto.

Majors Wynch and Horndon, of the 3d battalion of the 4th Ditto.

Enſigns Williams, Johnſton, and King, of the 31ſt Reg. of Foot.

Names of Officers miſſing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, of the 3d battalion of the 1ſt Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cholmondeley; Major Pringle; Captains Archdall, Brodie, Gilmore, Chaplin; Lieutenants Gaſley, Wilſon, Deare, Wilbraham; Enſigns Brown, Ellis, Hill, Anderſon, M'Pherſon, Tryor, of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Foot.

Captain Williamſon; Enſign Algeo, of the 3d Battalion of Ditto. *Alex. Hope.*
Aſſiſtant Adjutant-General.

[The Ruſſians loſt 382 killed or taken priſoners, and 735 wounded.]

Downing Street, Oct. 15.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. Trigge and Vice Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Land and Sea Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Iſlands.

Head Quarters Paramaribo, Aug. 23.

SIR,

It affords me very particular ſatisfaction to have the honour of acquainting you, that the colony of Surinam ſurrendered to his Majeſty the 20th inſt. and that the Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of Fort New Amſterdam, the principal fortreſs, on the following day. On receiving your inſtructions, of the 14th of June, by Lord Hugh Seymour, I loſt no time in making ſuch arrangements as were neceſſary for collecting troops from Grenada and St. Lucia, which, with thoſe I propoſed taking from Martinique, would complete the number directed to be employed in the reduction of this ſettlement. The Admiral conceiving it adviſeable to diſpatch Capt. Ekins in the Amphitrite to examine this coaſt, and prevent any veſſels getting in with intelligence, it afforded me an opportunity of ſending Lieut. Col. Shipley, Commanding Engineer, to make ſuch obſervations as might be uſeful on the occaſion.—The troops being aſſembled at Fort Royal, embarked the 30th of laſt month, on board the different ſhips appointed to receive them, and the ſquadron, conſiſting of two line of battle ſhips, and five frigates, with ſome ſmall craft, carrying ſtores and proviſions, put to ſea on the 31ſt ult. On the 11th of this month we made the coaſt to windward of the river Surinam, and fell in with the Amphitrite frigate, which had been ſent forward from Martinique, for the purpoſes I have already mentioned. She was afterwards on the 12th, and again on the 14th, ordered to reconnoitre the coaſt and aſcertain with preciſion the ſtrength of the poſt at Braam's Point, which defends the entrance of the river. This ſervice was executed by Lieut. Col. Shipley with great zeal and judgment; and, had it been neceſſary to effect a landing,

his

his obſervations would have proved of the moſt eſſential ſervice. Capt. Ekins, of the Amphitrite, and Lieut. Senhouſe, commanding the Requin, were generally employed as parties of obſervation, and have great merit for the zeal and activity which they evinced in the execution of the fatiguing and arduous duty entruſted to them. The ſquadron ſtood in towards Surinam, on the 16th inſt. and came to anchor off the mouth of the river that afternoon, when it was agreed between Lord Hugh Seymour and myſelf to ſummon the colony to ſurrender, which was accordingly done in the evening. But, as the Governor requeſted 48 hours to conſider the propoſals, his anſwer was not received till the 18th, which was delivered by a Deputation from the Colony, compoſed of ſome Military Officers and Gentlemen, inhabitants of the ſettlement, who were empowered to treat with us generally on the terms propoſed, but not authorized to conclude the capitulation finally, the ratification of the ſeveral articles being reſerved for the Governor. It being impoſſible, from the ſhallowneſs of the water, to proceed up the river with the line of battle ſhips, a diſpoſition was made on the morning of the 19th to remove the troops from the Prince of Wales and Invincible to the ſmall craft, which was immediately effected; when they, with four frigates, (the Admiral and myſelf being in one of them) got under weigh, and in the afternoon anchored two miles above the entrance of the river. A detachment of the 60th regiment was then landed, and took poſſeſſion of the redoubts and battery at Bram's Point, called Peit Keyn, which had been previouſly abandoned. In the ſituation now deſcribed, the ſquadron continued till the night of the 20th inſt. when the capitulation was returned finally ratified and confirmed by the Governor, which enabled us to proceed on the following day with the ſhips and ſmall craft lying within the river, to Fort New Amſterdam, which was then taken poſſeſſion of by 400 men of the 4th battalion of the 60th, under the command of Major Dorſner, the Acting Adjutant-General, Major Thomas having alſo landed with this detachment. The garriſon of Fort New Amſterdam, conſiſted of about 750 men, 500 of whom were the Walloon Guards, and 250 Dutch troops who were allowed to march out with the honours of war. On the 22d inſt. the redoubt Leyden, and battery Friderici, the redoubt and battery Purmerent, Fort Zeelandia, and the town of Paramaribo, the capital of this ſettlement, were taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh troops in his Majeſty's name. It became impoſſible, from the diſtance of the river Marawina and Saramacs, to take immediate poſſeſſion of the ſeveral poſts thereon ſituated; but the troops who formerly occupied them having ſince entered into his Majeſty's ſervice, now hold them for the Britiſh Government. I am very happy to be enabled to add, that the troops found in this colony, as well as the inhabitants, evince the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and appear perfectly contented and happy in the change that has taken place. I have alſo great pleaſure in acquainting you that our troops landed in perfect health, which is, in a great meaſure, to be attributed to the attention they received from the navy whilſt on board ſhip. My knowledge of the Officers and men employed on this expedition warrants me in ſaying, that, had there been occaſion for greater exertions than were found neceſſary, his Majeſty would have had every reaſon to be ſatisfied with their ſervices; as it is, many muſt be content to have their merits unknown till ſome more trying occaſion ſhall preſent itſelf; for on this we muſt acknowledge, that the acquiſition of this valuable colony is to be attributed to the ſenſe entertained by the people of the advantage of having the exerciſe of their religion, the execution of their laws, and the enjoyment of their property ſecured by the Britiſh Government, added to the abhorrence in which they have long held French principles and French oppreſſion, rather than to the effect of our exertions, or the dread of our force. From theſe cauſes I am perſuaded his Majeſty will find the inhabitants loyal ſubjects, and the military, who enter into his ſervice, faithful ſervants. I am particularly indebted to Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, for his cordial co-operation during the whole of this undertaking, and have great pleaſure in acknowledging my obligations to the Navy in general. In the various arrangements ſince my arrival in the Weſt Indies, on this and every other occaſion, I have derived very eſſential aſſiſtance from the knowledge and experience of Major Thomas, the Acting Adjutant-General, acquired by his having ſerved the greater part of the laſt and preſent wars in this country. Incloſed I have the honour to tranſmit to you a return of the ordnance found in the ſeveral forts and batteries. I have charged my Aide-de-Camp,

Camp, Capt. Browne, with this diſpatch, who will have the honour of giving you ſuch further information as may be required relative to the ſurrender of this Colony.

I have the honour to be, &c.

T. Trigge, Lieut. Gen.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores in the different Forts and Batteries in the Colony of Surinam.

Braſs ordnance, on travelling carriages, 14 heavy eighteen pounders, 6 heavy twelve-pounders, 6 heavy ſix pounders, 4 medium three-pounders, 4 eight-inch howitzers. On wood beds: 4 eight-inch mortars, 4 five and two ten-inch mortars.—Iron ordnance, on travelling carriages, 47 twenty-four pounders, 11 eighteen-pounders, 21 twelve pounders, 4 eight-pounders, 19 ſix-pounders, 47 three-pounders: on ſkids, 11 twenty-four pounders, 26 eighteen-pounders, 7 eight-pounders, 29 ſix-pounders, 36 four-pounders, 17 three-pounders, 20 ſwivels.—Hazle-hooped powder, 147 whole barrels, 428 half barrels, 117 quarter barrels.—Cartridges filled for eighteen and twelve-pounders, 48 barrels.—12,950 muſket ball cartridges.—8 pounds paper cartridges filled, 1039 twenty-four pounders, 6 ditto, 343 eighteen-pounders, 4 ditto, 961 twelve-pounders, 2¾ ditto, 118 eight-pounders, 2 ditto, 640 ſix-pounders, 1 ditto, 1325 three pounders, 3 ditto, 28 eight-inch howitzer.—Round ſhot 6043 twenty-four pounders, 6582 eighteen-pounders, 8141 twelve-pounders, 360 eight-pounders, 4024 ſix-pounders, 4537 three pounders.—Grape quilted ſhot, 169 twenty-four pounders, 47 eighteen-pounders, 61 twelve-pounders, 40 eight-pounders, 148 ſix-pounders, 168 three-pounders, 100 two pounders.—Caſe ſhot, 69 twenty-four pounders, 48 eighteen-pounders, 159 twelve-pounders, 3 eight-pounders, 158 ſix-pounders, 447 three-pounders, 100 half-pounders.—Balls of iron, 20 barrels. Empty ſhells, 490 ten-inch, 770 eight-inch, 455 five and two tenth-inch.—Fixed ſhells, 98 eight-inch, 80 five and two tenth-inch.—Light balls, 16 eight-inch, 12 five and two tenth-inch.—Muſket balls in boxes, 5431 pounds.—Piſtol balls in boxes, 1800 pounds.—5480 bird ſhot for the Indians.—259 carbines.—129 fuzees with bayonets.—891 muſkets with bayonets.—69 American muſkets without bayonets.—19 blunder-buſſes.—33 ſhip muſkets.—70 artillery carbines with bayonets.—38 Officers' fuzees.—31 rifles.—37 ſhort muſkets.—2 muſketoons.—7 elpontoons.—51 piſtols.—70 artillery ſabres.—148 infantry ſabres.—50 Jager ſabres.—5 baſket-hilted ſwords.—100 boarding pikes.—26 pouches and belts for artillery.—133 ſlings for muſkets.—323 cartouche boxes with belts.—518 ſhoulder belts with ſcabbards.—1134 handſpikes.—500 muſkets in poſſeſſion of Dutch troops.—With a very large proportion of ordnance and engineer ſtores.

Thomas Brady, Brigadier General Commanding Royal Artillery.

Head Quarters, Paramaribo, Aug. 23.

SIR,

Incloſed we have the honour to tranſmit to you a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation on which this Colony ſurrendered to his Majeſty, together with the Papers relating to the particulars thereof.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Tho. Trigge, Lieut. Gen.

Hugh Seymour, Vice Adm.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

By Lieut Gen. Thomas Trigge and Vice Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's land and ſea forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Iſlands:

A ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips being arrived upon the coaſt of Surinam with a very conſiderable military force, we ſeize the firſt moment to offer terms ſo evidently for the advantage of the colony placed under your command, that we truſt they will immediately be ſubſcribed to; and particularly as the ſimilar mark of our Sovereign's gracious diſpoſition has been productive of every poſſible happineſs and advantage to your late ſiſter Colony of Demerara.—We have ſent Capt. William Cayley, ſenior Captain of the ſquadron, and Lieut. Colonel the Baron De Rottenberg, commanding a battalion on this expedition, with theſe terms for your conſideration, and ſhall wait twenty-four hours for your deciſion on this ſubject. Should the offer made on our part in the name of his Britannic Majeſty not be accepted, you muſt yourſelf be anſwerable for the effuſion of blood and the loſs of property which may be the conſequence of terms not being attended to in time, which are formed for the general welfare of the Colony over which you are placed, as well

well as the comfort and happineſs of its individuals. (Signed)

Tho. Trigge, Lieut. Gen.
H. Seymour, Vice Admiral.

Dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, Auguſt 16, 1799.

[Then follow the Articles of Capitulation.]

Admiralty Office, Oct. 12.

Lieut. Senhouſe, of his Majeſty's brig Requin, arrived this afternoon, with diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are Copies.

Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, Aug. 31, 1799.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the Articles of Capitulation, ſigned on the 20th inſt. for placing the very valuable Colony of Surinam under his Majeſty's protection; an event on which I muſt ſincerely congratulate their Lordſhips. Having been taken very ill on Tueſday laſt, I have not ſince been in a ſtate to attend on buſineſs, which I hope will be admitted by their Lordſhips as a ſufficient apology for my not giving them a detailed account of this fortunate event. I have, however, ſent a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State, for their Lordſhips' information. I have ſent Lieut. Senhouſe in the Requin armed brig with my diſpatches, whoſe intelligence, zeal, and activity have recommended him moſt ſtrongly to my notice, and will, I hope, to their Lordſhips' favour and protection.—I am not able at preſent to forward an account of the veſſels captured at Surinam, two of which I have been obliged to take into his Majeſty's ſervice until their Lordſhips' pleaſure can be known; but I ſhall take the firſt opportunity of ſending that account for their Lordſhips' information.

I am, &c.
H. Seymour.

The French corvette l'Huſſar, a very fine veſſel, only ſeven months old, mounts 20 nine-pounders, now ſerving as the Surinam ſloop, and Lieutenant Cole, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her. The Camphaan brig, of 16 guns, late belonging to the Government of Holland, now ſerving under the ſame name, and Lieutenant Thwaites, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour to Mr Nepean.

Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, Aug. 31.

SIR,

I have the ſatisfaction to incloſe, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have juſt received from Capt. Weſtern of his Majeſty's ſhip Tamer.

I am Sir, &c.
H. Seymour.

Tamer, off Surinam, Aug. 29.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on Monday morning, the 26th inſt. a little after day-light, being then about four leagues to Weſtward of Orange, I diſcovered a ſtrange ſail bearing W. N. W. and having the evening before had a running fight with a large French corvette, who eſcaped by getting into ſhoal water, and the darkneſs of the night, and conceiving the ſail in ſight to be the ſame, I immediately gave chace: about half paſt five P. M. I got alongſide of her, when after about ten minutes cloſe action ſhe ſtruck, and proves to be the national corvette Republicaine, (commanded by Citoyen Le Bozec, Capitaine de Frigate) of 32 guns, 24 long nines, and 8 thirty-two pound carronades, and 220 men, from Cayenne, on a cruize, and had taken two Americans. I had two ſeamen wounded in this buſineſs, and my ſails and rigging a good deal damaged. the enemy is almoſt a wreck, and I have towed her up here with me; her loſs I underſtand to be nine killed and twelve wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.
Thos. Weſtern.

On account of the Long and very Intereſting Intelligence from the Gazettes, (great part of which we have not been able to get into this Number,) we have referred the Article of Affairs in Scotland, &c. till our next.